THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 237

REPUBLICANS ARE PLEASED WITH THE GERMAN TREATY

Assures America Equal Rights With the Allies Without Any Obligations in Europe, It Is Said — Democrats Silent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Administration is well satisfied with the separate treaty that has been negotiated with Germany, credit for which is largely given to Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State. In one of his first references to the subject after he took charge of the State Department, Mr. Hughes indicated that the Versailles Treaty would have to be made the basis for the negotiation of peace with Germany, such modifications being made as would protect the United States and assure it the same advantages that the allied powers possessed while assuring the absence of American participation in purely European affairs.

It was with the effort to bring about such a result that Mr. Hughes early set the machinery of his department to work to study the German situation, and he himself is as familiar with the reports on it, with the entire Versailles Treaty and the proceedings leading to its constitution, as an able lawyer is with a case when he is ready to go to court with it. In his efforts, the Secretary of State has had the confidence and support of the President.

Obligations Avoided

Emphasis is laid on the fact that under the treaty just signed in Berlin the United States shares in every advantage that she would have had if she had ratified the Versailles Treaty. She avoids her obligations. There is an understanding that she cannot continue to avoid them indefinitely, but it is regarded as sufficient that by doing so now she avoids the pitfalls which were digged for the supporters of the Versailles Treaty, and places herself in the position of being able to decide how and when she will meet them as they come up.

Whether the so-called "irreconcilables" will be sufficiently mollified by the throwing overboard of the League of Nations, the Reparations Commission and a few minor matters, to join in the approval of the treaty agreed upon, remains to be seen. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, and Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, Republicans, chief among them, did not attend the conference between the President, the Secretary of State and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before the treaty was made public, nor have they expressed themselves since in regard to it.

The question has been asked several times within the last twenty-four hours as to what relation the independent action of the United States Government in dealing with the German problems will have upon its relation with the Allies. No direct answer to this query has been obtainable, it being regarded as sufficient evidently to give the assurance that the United States and the allied powers are on an absolute parity with regard to claims upon Germany, and that there can therefore be no difference arising among them. It was carefully stated that the United States did not claim precedence or superiority of advantage to any point over any other power, but did intend to insist upon its own legitimate rights, privileges and benefits derived from participation in the war.

A kindred question is asked as to how future dealings with Germany are to be carried on, in common with powers having similar or related interests, if there is no League of Nations or agreement with them. It is desired to leave that to a future time for settlement. The great thing to be achieved now is the ratification of the treaty at as early a date as possible. That is the immediate and earnest concern of the Administration. Prospects for such a ratification, both in this country and in Germany, are regarded as favorable. As soon as ratification has been accomplished, diplomatic relations will be resumed, and through the regular diplomatic channels steps can then be taken for the reestablishment of trade and commercial relations.

Early Troop Withdrawal

The economic clauses of the treaty taken over from the Versailles Treaty take care of a great many commercial relations and bind Germany to many obligations. The United States, in turn, will make agreements with Germany that are just and necessary when the proper time comes. The Senate showed great interest in some of the economic features of the Versailles Treaty when it was under scrutiny and discussion in that body, especially in regard to the conditions affecting the Ruhr valley, the political as well as the economic significance of the arrangements agreed to. Doubtless some of these questions will be brought up again for examination before ratification can be effected.

The Army of Occupation is another feature that will cause concern. This army was kept on the Rhine first by provision of the armistice, as a temporary arrangement, and may be retained for a longer period under the stipulation of part of the Versailles Treaty to which the United States subscribes in the new treaty. The State Department holds that that is not a matter of immediate concern. The President, however, is in sympathy with the proposal to withdraw the American troops at as early a date as possible, believing that the burden of supporting such a force should not be laid upon Germany longer than is required by conditions there, and these conditions, it is hoped, will be sufficiently stable and satisfactory to warrant an early withdrawal.

Republicans Satisfied

Republican senators who advocated the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty of Versailles were unanimous in expressing approval and gratification yesterday in discussing the German-American Treaty.

"I am favorably impressed with the German-American Treaty," Senator McCumber said, "especially with those provisions which reserve our rights under the Versailles Treaty which Germany ratified without our having to ratify the Versailles Treaty ourselves or without our having to be bound by any of those provisions we refused to accept without reservations."

Many senators refused to discuss the terms of the treaty, and a majority of them have left for their homes. It was understood that Democratic senators generally regard the treaty as a reaffirmation of the Versailles Treaty as well as of the Knox resolution, and it is believed in many quarters that when the Senate is called upon to ratify the new German pact, it will plunge into another debate on the Versailles document and the League of Nations.

It was stated that a caucus of Democratic senators will be held when the new treaty is sent to the Senate, and the Democratic course regarding it will probably be determined on.

Ratification of the treaty by the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate is predicted by Administration senators, who approve it without qualification, and who believe President Harding and Secretary Hughes "did a great piece of work" in securing Germany's acceptance of its provisions.

MR. BORAH TO FIGHT FOR DISARMAMENT

Speaking Tour Planned During the Recess of Congress to Put Issue of Army and Navy Reduction Before the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, intends to carry his fight for disarmament before the country.

Between now and the convening of the conference in Washington next November, the Idaho Senator will devote practically his entire time endeavoring to crystallize public opinion in favor of scrapping the army and navy of the United States as well as the rest of the fighting machines in the world.

Senator Borah will make his first address during the congressional recess period on Monday evening at Asbury Park, New Jersey, before the League of Women Voters. He expects to keep hammering away for disarmament constantly during the recess and will speak at numerous places.

Immediately on the reconvening of Congress, Senator Borah and others of the disarmament group will urge the recall of United States troops from Germany as the first movement in cutting down the tremendous war burdens of the nation.

"The psychology of war must first be destroyed before the world can come to anything like complete disarmament," Senator Borah stated yesterday. It is for the purpose of aiding in destroying this state of public opinion that Senator Borah is concentrating all his efforts in preaching disarmament preparatory to the international sessions.

So long as nations continue building the battleship type of fighting machines, Senator Borah believes there can be little hope of real progress toward disarmament. Its very "aggressiveness," he claims, does more to keep alive the war spirit than any other weapon used by nations. With the signing of the peace treaty by Germany a majority of senators can see no excuse for keeping American troops any longer on the Rhine. Unless the Administration takes steps before the reassembling of Congress on September 21 to bring these American troops home, a persistent demand will be made for their return in the Senate.

Administration pleas for economy will not carry much weight so long as hundreds of millions of dollars are being expended on the army and navy during peace, in the opinion of an increasingly large group of senators, of whom Mr. Borah is the leader. Already the Administration's policy with regard to reduction of governmental expenses has come in for scathing criticism on this score. According to Senator Borah the issue will be kept very much alive during the remainder of the session.

By public speeches and appeals to the press, Senator Borah and others hope to arouse the conscience of America against further increases in appropriations for the army and navy. Public opinion, more than anything else, he believes, will turn the tide during the approaching conference in favor of disarmament.

BERLIN WELCOMES AMERICAN TREATY

Gratification Expressed That the Long Deferred Peace With the United States Has Now Virtually Been Arrived At

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday) — The preliminary treaty between America and Germany was officially signed yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office by Dr. Rosen, the Foreign Minister, and Ellis Loring Dresel, the American Commissioner. Gratification is generally expressed here that the long-deferred step is now virtually taken.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" calls it an important step forward to a final peace with the last power that fought against Germany, and adds that China alone keeps formally aloof, although the temporary commercial agreement with that country is practically tantamount to peace.

The treaty after being laid before the Reichstag and Congress will be ratified probably near the end of September and will immediately take effect. "Germania" sums up as follows: "Upon the negotiations, the subsequent ratification and the renewal of diplomatic and consular relations, the future vastly depends, but the spirit of understanding and the loyalty which caused the treaty to come about appears to be the best augury.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The signature of the treaty between America and Germany is received with reserved comment. It is, of course, regretted that the hope, which has somehow persisted in certain quarters that eventually America would ratify the Treaty which President Wilson helped to elaborate, has finally disappeared. It is regretted that France has no guarantees of security in a military pact and a powerful league of nations that she considers she has the right to expect. The point particularly signaled is the disappearance of the clauses relating to responsibility and punishments. The treaty is in English.

The Diplomatic Language

There has recently been some concern in France at the tendency to supersede the French tongue as the diplomatic language, and only the other day letters were exchanged by Aristide Briand and the Académie Française concerning the report that the Washington conference would not recognize French as the official language, a report happily unfounded, for much importance is attached to the preservation of a diplomatic tradition which was to some extent impaired at the Paris Peace Conference.

The "Echo de Paris" remarks that, while it regrets that America has not confirmed expectations, it understands that American interests are sufficiently remote to justify such an attitude, and it counts rather on the friendship of the two republics than upon protocols or treaties to assure the harmony of views and of action. It recalls that America was not obliged to enter the war, and was animated by consideration for the future of humanity. The war terminated, America accepts the treaty only in those parts which are most favorable to it and categorically refuses to surrender liberty of action.

Rights Reserved

"Intransigeant" says the point which is perhaps of most direct interest is that America reserves the right of being represented on the commission of reparations, and on all commissions envisaged by the Treaty of Versailles. This foreshadows the possibility of a speedy American return to those bodies, not as a mere observer but with a deliberative voice, though at the same time America renounces the obligation to take part and responsibility in European affairs.

Such comment as has already appeared is couched in careful, sober terms, and endeavors rather to interpret objectively the significance of the event and its European consequences.

SPANISH RECRUITING IN AMERICA STOPPED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Recruiting in the United States by Spanish officials for Moroccan service has been suspended on orders from Madrid, the Spanish Embassy announced yesterday.

"The Spanish Government, in view of the large number of European volunteers who have joined the Spanish Foreign Legion for service in Morocco, has suspended further enlistments in the United States," the embassy announcement said.

INVASION OF NICARAGUA

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador—Armed bands have invaded Nicaraguan territory, from across the Honduran frontier, and have taken control of villages near the Pacific Coast, says an official dispatch from Managua. Nicaraguan forces have been sent to repel the invaders, and a protest has been sent to Honduras, it is said.

NEWS SUMMARY

Great Britain has replied to Dail Eireann. Thus the negotiations continue. It is considered that the exchange of views is only a preliminary to a plebiscite that must eventually be taken to determine whether the latest British offer will be accepted by the Irish people themselves. In the meantime there is a growing feeling in Northern Ireland that an understanding must sooner or later be arrived at with the South. The Southern boycott against the North it is felt may bring home to the rank and file the need for a rapprochement. p. 1

Saseno, an insignificant island in the Adriatic, has suddenly sprung into prominence. It appears that Italy obtained the right from Albania to construct a first-class naval base on the island in return for which she renounced her claims to the port of Valona. Albania, it transpires, had no right to dispose of the island which, it is averred, belongs either to Great Britain and Greece. p. 1

Gratification is generally expressed in Germany at the signing of the treaty with the United States. In Paris, however, the news of the event is not received with the same degree of pleasure, regret being expressed that France has not the guarantees of security that she considers she has a right to expect. The comments are couched in careful, sober terms. p. 1

Delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress at Winnipeg have voted to support the printers in their demand for a 44-hour week and to oppose the open shop movement. They also decided to call for the establishment by the government of a bureau of research, which would gather and disseminate information on industrial conditions. p. 2

Military operations against the Moplahs in India are proceeding satisfactorily. British reenforcements are expected shortly in the neighborhood of Calicut, where the riots are taking place. The rioters are said to be moving toward the western coast. p. 2

Roy A. Haines, Prohibition Commissioner, sent instructions to all federal directors yesterday to take steps immediately to dispose of all property, liquor and seized vehicles confiscated by the enforcement agencies of the government. This is to prevent the accumulation at the storage points, in the future, of duly confiscated contraband. Federal directors were ordered to get the United States attorneys in all districts where confiscated property is stored to petition the courts for permit to dispose of it by destroying it, or by turning it to lawful purposes. p. 4

A speaking tour to put the issue of the reduction of army and navy expenses before the country, is announced from Washington, to be undertaken by Senator William E. Borah whose first address will be delivered next Monday at Asbury Park, New Jersey, before the League of Women Voters. During the recess of Congress, it is announced, the Senator will devote practically all his time to a campaign for disarmament. Part of the program which he advocates will be the withdrawal of American troops from Germany. p. 1

Publicity in regard to developments at the approaching conference on disarmament in Washington is being urged quite generally. James Hamilton Lewis, former United States senator, feels that the public should know everything that goes on at the conference, as does Frederick A. Coudert, international lawyer, who has just returned from Europe and who made his views known yesterday. p. 5

Many important pieces of legislation were left unfinished or untouched when Congress adjourned for its month's recess. Among these were the Administration's tariff and revenue measures, the bill permitting the funding of the allied debt and also the bill to fund the debts of the railroads. The prospect now is that Congress, after reconvening, will carry its special session into the December session. p. 1

Plans are being worked out for the administration of the Agricultural Relief Act so that it will aid greatly in tiding American farmers over the present abnormal conditions without further losses, according to an anuoncement by the managing director of the War Finance Corporation. In this connection, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, expresses gratitude that the corporation will find it possible to extend effective assistance to agriculture. p. 4

The Administration is well satisfied with the German Peace Treaty, it was declared in Washington yesterday, the opinion being that the document puts the United States on an exact parity with the allied powers, without committing the country to any European obligations. The President is said to favor the early withdrawal of troops from the Rhine, and the adoption by the Senate of the new treaty as soon as possible. While Republican senators expressed their approval of the treaty, the action of the Democrats was not forecast. p. 1

In answer to the Panaman Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State has sent a conclusive note on the subject of the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute, in which he declares that further comment on the matter is needless. p. 4

MANY BILLS LEFT FOR NEXT SESSION

Tariff, Revenue, and Measures to Aid Railroads and Allies Not Acted Upon by Congress Before Taking Its Recess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Whatever the merits of the claims put forward by the Republican leaders in Congress relative to the achievements of the special session, it is a fact that when that body dispersed to the four quarters of the country for the month's recess, it left on the calendar many of the major measures.

A survey of the measures still hanging fire indicates that the mass of legislation will probably carry the special session into the short session that convenes in December. On the major measures for which the special session was called, namely, revenue and tariff, the different elements of the party in power are still far from complete accord, while such bills as the allied loan funding bill, the railroad relief bill and the Panama Canal tolls bill, contain the elements of discord and prolonged disputes.

Achievements of the first portion of the special session are characterized as "monumental," or "scandalous," according as the viewpoint is that of the Republican eulogist or the Democratic critic. Whatever the effect of the legislation on the rehabilitation of the country and the return to "normalcy," the more important measures acted on were:

The emergency agricultural tariff bill, with a life of six months, to be followed by permanent tariff legislation.

Peace Declaration

Declaration of peace between the United States and Germany, and the repeal of many war-time measures.

Action by the House, with the Senate yet to act, on tariff and taxation revision.

Immigration restriction legislation, as a forerunner of permanent legislation on an immigration policy.

The bill increasing the authority and finances of the War Finance Corporation to extend aid in farm credits.

A measure consolidating various government agencies having to do with the compensation, pensioning and rehabilitation of veterans of the world war.

Appropriation measures, including army and navy budgets, left over from the last Congress.

Extension of the dye embargo act.

The bill for the regulation of the meat packing industry.

Deficiency appropriation bill carrying $48,000,000 to meet deficiencies of the United States Shipping Board.

The Capper-Tincher bill to prohibit gambling in grain futures.

A bill for the creation of a budget system.

Among the measures that go over are several that were urgently pressed by the Administration, which President Harding desired to have passed before the congressional holiday. This was particularly true of the Allied loans funding bill and the railroad legislation, which Mr. Harding permitted to go over only under strong pressure from the "other end of the avenue." As is usually the case, most of the measures hung fire in the Senate. A summary of these measures will reveal the work ahead of Congress when the recess is concluded.

Work for Next Session

The bill for the refunding of the loans of the allied nations, involving approximately $10,000,000,000 loaned by this government to foreign nations during the war, is on the calendar. It originated in the Senate. This is an Administration measure, urged by President Harding and Secretary Mellon two months back.

The railroad funding bill also urged by the President for action before the recess, likewise goes over for action after the recess. Despite pleas of the railroads for financial assistance before adjournment it was impossible to get action in the Senate. A minority report on the bill was filed just before adjournment. Temporary advance of $500,000,000 to the railroads while their accounts and securities previously filed with the government are being adjusted is proposed through the War Finance Corporation. This bill passed the House.

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, intends to bring hearings on the permanent tariff bill to a close next week. However, the plan now is to bring the taxation bill before the Senate in advance of consideration of the tariff. The Finance Committee hopes to have the taxation measure, which has already passed the lower body, ready for consideration by the Senate soon after the expiration of the recess late in September.

There seems little prospect that the tariff bill, which also has passed the House, will get through the Senate before the winter session. Senate leaders appear convinced that the country is more interested in taxation reform than tariff revision and the schedule at present calls for a taxation bill in October, with tariff awaiting its turn.

The Borah bill for the repeal of the act assessing tolls on American coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal also went over. There is an agreement, however, to vote on this bill in the Senate early in October.

A measure which has produced unusual controversy, the anti-beer bill, was put aside in the final hours before the month's adjournment because of a determined filibuster in the Senate. The conference report on this bill will have privileged status when the legislators of the upper body reconvene September 21.

The foregoing measures constitute the major part of the task Congress has ahead of it when it returns to work a month hence.

ITALIANS WANT ISLAND OF SASENO

Albania Granted Right to Italy to Construct Naval Base There but Britain Has Handed Over This Little Island to Greece

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The recent moves on the diplomatic chessboard seem to indicate that the insignificant Adriatic island of Saseno, situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Valona, is likely to gain some notoriety through the claims that Italy is putting forward for its possession. According to the treaty Italy concluded with Albania on August 3, 1920, she renounced her claims to the important port of Valona, but in return she obtained the right from Albania to construct a first-class naval base on the Island of Saseno.

Up to the present no one seems to have considered this small and almost barren island of sufficient importance to ascertain to whom it actually belonged, and it was taken for granted that the Albanian Government had power to dispose of it. It now transpires that not only has de facto recognition of the Albanian Government been withheld by all the countries except Italy, but the Island of Saseno actually lies within the category of the Ionian Islands, and as these were held by Great Britain up to the time when they were handed over to Greece, Saseno belongs either to Great Britain or to Greece.

In any case it does not belong to Italy, any more than it belongs to Albania, and even though the latter were not the case, until such time as the powers give de facto recognition to the Albanian Government, which it is understood will not be till the frontier claims have been settled, Albania will have no power to dispose of the Island of Saseno or any other territory to Italy or anyone else.

It is considered possible that Italy suspected that her rights to the island in question might be challenged, for in the treaty, concluded under the Nitti Government by Baron Aliotti in August of last year, Italy reserved the right to use the port and harbor of Valona, and also made a special reservation of the right to use Valona in case of war with any country that might threaten her position in the Adriatic.

Although there seems to be considerable importance attached by the Italian press to what is termed the British aim to compel Italy to evacuate Saseno, it is anticipated that a perfect understanding will shortly be arrived at between the three governments concerned, namely, Great Britain, Italy and Greece. But until the Albanian borders have been clearly defined, which at present is not the case in many places, both in the south and east, even de facto recognition must be withheld, and with it any claim Albania may consider she has to the island in question.

Meantime the assertions, put forward in certain Italian quarters, that Italy cannot afford to allow any other power to obtain possession of the island of Saseno with the possibility of constructing a naval base there, are being fully considered, and there is little doubt that the matter will in due course be settled to the satisfaction of the government at Rome.

SINN FEIN WOULD NEGOTIATE AS TO IRELAND'S STATUS

Although British Proposal Is Rejected Dail Eireann Is Ready to Discuss Situation — Premier Answers Mr. de Valera

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — Eamon de Valera's reply was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet today and after an adjournment a second meeting was held this afternoon, when the government's answer was drafted and handed to the emissaries of Dail Eireann. The substance of Mr. de Valera's letter is contained in the last paragraph, where he stated that Dail Eireann is ready to appoint its representatives and invest them with plenary powers to meet and arrange with the British Government the application in detail of the broad guiding principle of government by the consent of the governed."

The main body of the letter is practically a repetition of what has gone before. Mr. de Valera dwells on small nations' right to independence and if this is forfeited, when a more powerful neighbor covets its territory, small countries like Holland, Denmark, Belgium and Portugal could, under this arrangement, be made subservient to Germany, France and Spain. While it is difficult to see the force of Mr. de Valera's argument, as history shows that Ireland has not been in an equivalent position to Holland for over 700 years, it would be a mistake to take Mr. de Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George or the answer of Dail Eireann, which is included in it, too seriously.

A Plebiscite Almost Certain

While it appears to close the door to further negotiations it may be said inferentially to leave it open. The government will, it is certain, leave no channel unexplored in the hope of finding a way out. The decision which is involved is so terrible that either side is certain to endeavor to place the responsibility on the shoulders of its opponents. As to whose shoulders the present apparent deadlock should rest upon it would be unprofitable at present to discuss. The moment is not one for the apportioning of blame, but for an endeavor to assist every effort toward arriving at a solution of the difficulty.

Whatever may be the outcome there is a growing determination in Ireland that on no account shall there be a return to the conditions immediately preceding the calling of the truce. It is considered that the exchange of views now proceeding between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George is only a preliminary to the plebiscite that must eventually be taken. It is pointed out that Mr. de Valera has no option but to fulfill his election pledges and, that having been done, the present window dressing will be abandoned and a plebiscite taken on the straight question as to whether the British Government's latest offer shall be accepted.

Economic Forces at Work

At the same time it is expected that the Irish people will be informed by Sinn Fein that acceptance does not in any way interfere with the ultimate aim for an independent republic. Among the leaders of the North the feeling is growing that an understanding must sooner or later be arrived at with the South. The utter impossibility of continuing under present conditions is being realized more each day.

Although little has been said of the boycott the South proclaimed against the North, its effect has been such as to show that the country cannot be divided in its economic interests. As a matter of fact, the leaders of the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR AUGUST 27, 1921

Business and Finance.....Page 9
- British Rubber Changes Forecast
- Concessions on Tariff Expected
- Little Activity in Bond Market
- Wool Producers Plan Cooperation

Editorials.....Page 14
- Armaments, and World Community
- The Greek Campaign
- The Peace Treaty With Germany
- The Outlook in Tzecho-Slovakia
- Mexico's Centenary in Opera
- Edtorial Notes

General News—
- Sinn Fein Would Negotiate as to Ireland's Status..... 1
- Republicans Are Pleased With the German Treaty..... 1
- Berlin Welcomes American Treaty..... 1
- Italians Want Island of Saseno..... 1
- Many Bills Left for Next Session..... 1
- Mr. Borah to Fight for Disarmament 1
- Lord Bryce Sees Way to End Wars.. 2
- India Takes Steps to Check Unrest.. 2
- Plans Amplified to Help Farmers..... 4
- Natural Science Aid to Idealism..... 4
- Order to Destroy Seized Liquors..... 4
- Conclusive Note on Panama Dispute. 4
- Full Publicity Conference Need..... 5
- Action Taken to Bar Billboards..... 5
- Dry Leaders Are Against Pettiness.. 5
- Smaller Output Due to Wage Cuts.. 5
- Tangier Question Again to the Front 6
- New Zealand's Support of Navy..... 6
- New "Man of the Hour" in Austria... 6
- Study Made of Situation in India.... 7
- Allies Differ on Reparations Issue... 7
- Tzecho-Slovakia in World Affairs.... 8
- Border Traffic in Liquor Extensive.. 8
- Prohibition Finds Approval in Chile.11
- Funding Plan a Gift to Railroads....11

Illustrations—
- "Honest Ben"..... 3
- The Dornacher House..... 3
- The Bessy Nursery on Loup River.. 8
- Hand Planted Trees in Nebraska Forest 8
- "The Drinking Place," by Constant Troyon 13

Labor—
- Canadian Labor Supports Printers.. 2
- Official Watch on Mingo Situation... 4
- Printers Aspire to 44-Hour Week.... 4
- Labor in British Political Arena..... 6

Music.....Page 12
- French Music of Today
- British National Opera Scheme Initiated
- The Tympani Player
- Opera in Mexico
- National Music in Argentina

Special Articles—
- At Random..... 3
- Waiting for the Next Reel..... 3
- Painted Houses of Lucerne..... 3
- A New Villa in a Basque Village.... 3
- Foresting a Desert..... 8

Sporting.....Page 10
- Tennis Doubles in Final Round
- W. C. Hagen Wins Western Title
- Archers Receive Their Trophies
- Both Middlesex and Surrey Win
- Australasian Doubles Win
- Last Two Visitors Are Eliminated

The Home Forum.....Page 13
- Mind Is God
- A Powdered Footman Smiles

North are considered only to be waiting the time when it has come home to the rank and file that some sort of union with Sinn Fein cannot be avoided, and it is thought that the reason why no remonstrance was raised against the boycott was in some measure due to the leaders' realization that it would form an effective means for bringing home to the extremists of the North the extent to which their industries were dependent on the South as a customer for their goods.

But quite apart from the question whether the South shall accept a plebiscite or the North shall consent to discuss terms with Sinn Fein, the return of open hostilities is held by all people, without distinction of class or creed, in such open horror that a return to civil war conditions is considered a virtual impossibility.

Mr. Lloyd George's Reply

The government's answer to Mr. de Valera's reply was officially issued tonight. Addressed to Mr. de Valera and signed by Mr. Lloyd George the lengthy document states,

"The British Government are profoundly disappointed by your letter of August 24 delivered yesterday. You write of conditions of a meeting between us as though no meeting had ever taken place. I must remind you, therefore, that when I asked you to meet me six weeks ago, I made no preliminary conditions of any sort. You came to London on that invitation and exchanged views with me at three meetings of considerable length. Proposals which I made to you after those meetings were based upon full and sympathetic consideration of the views which you expressed.

"As I have already said, they were not made in any haggling spirit. On the contrary, my colleagues and I went to the very limit of our powers in endeavoring to reconcile British and Irish interests. Our proposals have gone far beyond all precedent and have been approved as liberal by the whole of the civilized world. Even in quarters which have shown sympathy with the most extreme of the Irish claims, they are regarded as the utmost which the Empire can reasonably offer or Ireland reasonably expect.

"The only criticism of them I have yet heard, outside Ireland, is from those who maintain that our proposals have outstepped both warrant and wisdom in their liberality. Your letter shows no recognition of this, and further negotiations must I fear be futile unless some definite progress is made toward acceptance of a basis.

No Surrender of Rights

"You declare that our proposals involve a surrender of Ireland's whole national position, and reduce her to subservience. What are the facts? Under the settlement which we have outlined, Ireland would control every nerve and fibre of her national existence; she would speak her own language and make her own religious life; she would have complete power over taxation and finance, subject only to an agreement for keeping trade and transport as free as possible between herself and Britain, her best market; she would have uncontrolled authority over education, and all the moral and spiritual interests of her race; she would have it also over law and order, over land and agriculture, over conditions of labor and industry, over the health and homes of her people and over her own land defense. She would, in fact, within the shores of Ireland be free in every aspect of national activity, national expression and national development. The states of the American Union, sovereign though they be, enjoy no such range of rights. And our proposals go even further, for they invite Ireland to take her place as a partner in the great commonwealth of free nations, united by an allegiance to the King.

"We consider that these proposals completely fulfill your wish that the principle of, 'government by consent of the governed,' should be the broad guiding principle of the settlement which your plenipotentiaries are to negotiate. That principle was first developed in England, and is the mainspring of the representative institutions which she was the first to create. It was spread by her throughout the world, and is now the very life of the British Commonwealth. We could not have invited the Irish people to take their place in that Commonwealth on any other principle, and we are convinced that through it we can heal the old misunderstanding and achieve an enduring partnership, as honorable to Ireland as to other nations of which the Commonwealth consists.

No Separation

"But when you argue that relations of Ireland with the British Empire are comparable in principle to those of Holland, or Belgium with the German Empire, I find it necessary to repeat once more that those are premises which no British Government, whatever its complexion, can ever accept. In demanding that Ireland should be treated as a separate sovereign power with no allegiance to the Crown and no loyalty to the sister nations of the Commonwealth, you are advancing claims which the most famous national leaders in Irish history from Grattan to Parnell and Redmond have explicitly disowned. Grattan, in a famous phrase, declared that 'the ocean protests against separation and the sea against union.' Daniel O'Connell, the most eloquent perhaps of all spokesmen of the Irish national cause, protested thus in the House of Commons in 1830: 'Never did monarch receive a more undivided allegiance than the present King from the men who in Ireland agitate the repeal of the Union. Never, too, was there a grosser calumny than to assert that they wish to produce separation between the two countries. Never was there a greater mistake than to suppose that we wish to dissolve the connection.'

Thomas Davis' Appeal

"And in the well known letter to the Duke of Wellington in 1845 Thomas Davis, the fervent exponent of the ideals of young Ireland wrote: 'I do not seek a raw repeal of the Act of Union. I want you to retain the imperial Parliament with its imperial power. I ask you only to disencumber it of those cares which exhaust its patience and embarrass its attention. I ask you to give Ireland a senate of some sort, selected by the people in part or in whole; levying their customs and excise and other taxes; making their roads, harbors, railways, canals and bridges, encouraging their manufactures, commerce, agriculture and fisheries; settling their poor laws, their tithes, tenures, grand juries and franchises; giving a vent to ambition, an opportunity for knowledge, restoring the absentees, securing work and diminishing poverty, crime, ignorance and discontent. Were I an Englishman, I should ask this for England besides the imperial Parliament. So would I for Wales, were I a Welshman, and for Scotland, were I a Scotsman; this I ask for Ireland.

"The British Government have offered Ireland all that O'Connell and Thomas Davis asked, and more; and we are met only by an unqualified demand that we should recognize Ireland as a foreign power. It is playing with phrases to suggest that the principle of government by the consent of the governed compels a recognition of that demand on our part, or that in repudiating it we are straining geographical and historical considerations to justify a claim to the ascendency of the Irish race. There is no political principle, however clear, that can be applied without regard to the limitations imposed by physical and historical facts. Those limitations are as necessary as the very principle itself, to the structure of every free nation; to deny them would involve a dissolution of all democratic stages.

Interdependence of Islands

"It is on these elementary grounds that we have called attention to the governing force of the geographical propinquity of the two islands and of their long historic association, despite the great differences of character and race. We do not believe that the permanent reconciliation of Britain and Ireland can ever be attained without a recognition of their physical and historical interdependence, which makes complete political and economic separation impracticable for both.

"I cannot better express the British standpoint in this respect than in the words used of the northern and southern states by Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural address. They were spoken by him on the brink of the American Civil War, which he was striving to avert: 'Physically speaking,' he said, 'we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. It is impossible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before. Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.'

"I do not think it can be reasonably contended that the relations of Britain and Ireland are in any different case.

"I thought I had made it clear both in my conversations with you and in my two subsequent communications that we can discuss no settlement which involves a refusal on the part of Ireland to accept our invitation to a free, equal and loyal partnership in the British commonwealth under one sovereign. We are reluctant to precipitate the issue, but we must point out that a prolongation of affairs is dangerous. Action is being taken in various directions which, if continued, would prejudice the truce and must ultimately lead to its termination. This would indeed be deplorable. Whilst, therefore, prepared to make every allowance as to the time which will advance the cause of peace we cannot prolong the mere exchange of notes. It is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made toward a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed. Your letter seems to us unfortunately to show no such progress.

"In this and my previous letters I have set forth considerations which must govern the attitude of His Majesty's Government in any negotiations which they undertake. If you are prepared to examine how far these considerations can be reconciled with the aspirations which you represent I shall be happy to meet you and your colleagues."

Mr. de Valera's Reply

Dail Eireann Rejects Proposals but Is Willing to Negotiate

LONDON, England (Friday) — (By The Associated Press)—"The British Government's peace proposals were laid before the Dail Eireann, which rejected them unanimously, but is willing to negotiate on the principle of government by consent of the governed," Eamon de Valera says in his reply to Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. The letter proposes that Great Britain and Ireland appoint representatives with plenary powers to negotiate details on this basis.

The text of the letter which bears the date of August 24, reads:

"The anticipatory judgment I gave in my reply of August 10 has been confirmed. I laid the proposals of your government before the Dail Eireann and by a unanimous vote it has rejected them.

"From your letter of August 13 it was clear that the principle we are asked to accept was that the 'geographical propinquity' of Ireland to Great Britain imposed the condition of the subordination of Ireland's right to Great Britain's strategic interests, as she conceived them, and that the very length and persistence of the efforts made in the past to compel Ireland's acquiescence in a foreign domination imposed the condition of acceptance of that domination now.

"We cannot believe that your government intended to commit itself to the principle of sheer militarism, destructive of international morality and fatal to the world's peace. If a small nation's right to independence is forfeited when a more powerful neighbor covets its territory for military or other advantages, it is supposed to infer there is an end to liberty. No longer can any small nation claim the right to a separate existence. Holland and Denmark can be made subservient to Germany, Belgium to Germany or to France, Portugal to Spain.

"If nations that have been forcibly annexed to an empire lose thereby their title to independence there can be for them no rebirth to freedom.

"In Ireland's case, to speak of her seceding from a partnership she has not accepted or from an allegiance which she has not undertaken to render is fundamentally false, just as the claim to subordinate her independence to British strategy is fundamentally unjust. To neither can we, as representatives of the nation, lend countenance.

"If our refusal to betray our nation's honor and the trust that has been reposed in us is to be made an issue of war by Great Britain we deplore it. We are as conscious of our responsibilities to the living as we are mindful of principle or of our obligations to the heroic dead.

"We have not sought war nor do we seek war, but if war be made upon us we must defend ourselves, and shall do so, confident that whether our defense be successful or unsuccessful, no body of representative Irishmen or Irishwomen will ever propose to the nation the surrender of its birthright.

End of Conflict Hoped

"We long to end the conflict between Great Britain and Ireland. If your government be determined to impose its will upon us by force, and, antecedent to negotiations, to insist upon conditions that involve a surrender of our whole national position and make negotiation a mockery then responsibility for the continuance of the conflict rests upon you.

"On the basis of the broad guiding principle of government by the consent of the governed peace can be secured—a peace that will be just and honorable to all and fruitful of concord and inducing to amity.

"To negotiate such a peace the Dail Eireann is ready to appoint its representatives, and, if your government accepts the principle proposed, to invest them with plenary powers to meet and arrange with you for its application in detail."

"I am, sir,

"Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Eamon de Valera."

Mr. de Valera Reelected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Dail Eireann met in public session at Dublin today. Visitors from France, Italy, the United States and Tzecho-Slovakia were present. A volunteer officer in full uniform was a conspicuous figure, this being the first time for many months that the Irish republican army's uniform has been seen in public.

The first business was the reelection of Eamon de Valera as president, the announcement of his unanimous election being loudly applauded.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—(By The Associated Press—The reply of Eamon de Valera to Mr. Lloyd George sums up Southern Ireland's position on an Irish settlement, which is and must remain unchanged, Mr. de Valera declared in addressing Dail Eireann today after reading the reply at the public session of that body. The Dail reelected Mr. de Valera and the members of the Cabinet. It also sanctioned loans of £500,000 in Ireland and $20,000,000 in America.

After reading the letter to Mr. Lloyd George to the Dail, Mr. de Valera said:

"That reply sums up our position, and I do not think it necessary to deal with it now, particularly as we haven't got a reply from the British Government.

"Our position is unchanged. We cannot change our position, because it is fundamentally sound. Just the moment we get off that fundamental rock of right and justice we have no case whatsoever. No fight can be made except on that rock, and on that rock we shall stand."

Mr. de Valera proposed Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein, as Vice-President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the reelection of the other ministers, and the Dail so voted.

Optimism over the continuance of the negotiations between Sinn Fein and the British Government was apparent this morning and there seemed to be little apprehension over a possible break in the truce, which was established about six weeks ago. It was believed that the Sinn Fein note had not closed the door to further parleys and that a settlement of the controversy which has estranged England and Ireland for generations could be reached, possibly within a reasonably brief period.

The Irish Bulletin, the official Dail Eireann organ, going into a detailed discussion of what it says the government has denied Ireland, declares Mr. Lloyd George's offer "does not actually propose what it professes to propose; what it does actually propose is something no nation could accept without dishonor."

Comparing the offer of the British Prime Minister with the form of governments granted to Canada and South Africa, the Irish Bulletin asserts that these dominions are allowed to compose their domestic differences without interference from outside and concludes:

"There could be free negotiation on many matters in the Premier's six conditions and amicable arrangements arrived at to the common interests of both countries. But the basis must be one of freedom." These words are taken as indicating the intention of leaving room for detailed negotiations on almost every point of the peace proposals.

LORD BRYCE SEES WAY TO END WARS

Combination of States on Lines of Versailles Treaty Only Remedy—He Begs America to Join Hands With Old World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—In the final address of the Institute of Politics last night Viscount Bryce made a masterful survey of the means available for the prevention of wars. Dismissing alliances and the super-state as dangerous and impractical, respectively, he developed the form of a combination of states, on the lines indicated in the Treaty of Versailles, and declared that it is the imperative present duty of the world to find in this only available means the cure for mankind's greatest ill. He begged America to join with the old world now before the inevitable crash destroys all together.

Alliances, said Lord Bryce, are unsatisfactory as a means of preventing war for three reasons; the interests which provide them are transitory, they excite and prolong jealousies, and, worst of all, they make nations think in terms of armed force because such force is the basis of their agreement. The tendency toward both defensive and consequently offensive alliances is very old and has continued until the year 1921, when the petite entente against Austria is in the air and greater powers are reaching out for potential allies in hypothetical wars.

The project of a super-state of the whole world, modeled on the successful federation of the United States, Lord Bryce believes impractical because the elements of the state are too widely diverse in natural characteristics, historical precedent and tradition.

No Common Ideal

Furthermore, there is among the individuals who compose those nations which would come together no common ideal. They could not bring to their unified legislatures the community of interests which actuate the North American federation. "And," he continued, "if, as it is said, the men at Paris were not big enough to bring about a happy unification of interests, how much more would they be lacking in bringing together the whole world?"

Coming then to the idea of a combination to war against war, he outlined some of its necessary factors, and inquired into the difficulties in its way. In the first place, he said, such a combination should include as many states as possible, to get back of it the combined economic resources and public opinion of the civilized world. Secondly, it should have two organs of control, a permanent tribunal to settle justiciable disputes, and another body which he called a council of conciliation, to propose ways of approaching controversies between states not fit for arbitration by the permanent court.

Problems in Way

There are many thorny problems in the way of this combination which the speaker did not overlook. Should all represented vote alike on questions arising, and if not in what proportion? Can the central body prevent the more powerful states from asserting dictatorships? Will all the parties act honestly in the interests of the whole? Shall the combination guarantee to all members their territorial status quo? Although these questions are vexatious, and in spite of the prevailing passions and misconceptions which seem to make understanding beyond hope, Lord Bryce definitely concludes that it must be tried. "This may seem," said he, "a heavy task but it must be undertaken if a permanent peace and good will, the foundation of peace, is to be secured. The sooner it is undertaken the better, and the combination we have been considering is the fittest body to undertake it.

It is here that the work of inquiry and reconciliation will find its appropriate and most beneficial sphere of action; it is here that the participation in the combination of impartial states who have nothing to gain or lose can render the greatest service to a distracted world, lying under the shadow of a great catastrophe.

Lessons of the War

The speaker then reminded Americans that he had been very frank about conditions abroad because "they seem to have been imperfectly realized by most of those who are fortunate enough to dwell on this side of the Atlantic." Reviewing the lessons of the war, he declared the greatest the fact that the causes which breed war must be removed if we are to check it. The other great lesson, he said, is that the world is living in one community, spiritual and above all economic, so that what affects one touches all. On the strength of the latter lesson he urged America to see that she has a leading rôle to play in the coming political rapprochement of the world. In conclusion, he came out definitely for the "action recently created" and urged individual citizens to do their part in making their governors men worthy of participating in the great undertaking.

"All we of the Old World say to you is that the prevention of wars in the future is in the interest of every country," he said. "The call of duty to save humanity makes its appeal to the sense of duty in every nation that holds a great place in the world and is proud of its historic past and the services it has already rendered to mankind."

Way Must Be Found

Viscount Bryce declared that "while we are obliged to dismiss the conception of a super-state as outside the range of practical politics, still if the people do not by some means try to destroy war, war will destroy them.

"What means," he asked, "shall be adopted to this end? The old-fashioned system of defensive alliances among individual states is open to as many objections as is the concert of the super-state. Could an alliance be made by a large number of states directed not against other states but against war itself by providing means of averting it?" Although Lord Bryce avoided answering this question in so many words, his substantial conclusion was that such an alliance was potentially possible.

"Such a combination of states would begin by developing and extending the scope of the methods of arbitration and conciliation. These two methods may be made to cover every sort of dispute that can arise between states," he said, adding that for this combination of states, "there must be not only a permanent tribunal to hear and decide controversies, but a council of some sort to apply methods of conciliation to disputes not fit for legal determination.

Superstate Imaginary

"The idea of a super-state embracing the whole world, a federation of peoples ruled by a parliament of man, appeals to the imagination. It is splendid, fascinating, and inspiring. But it is a phase which has no clear relation to anything in the world of the concrete. No one so far as I know has presented it in a concrete form by showing what the organization and government of such a world federation would actually be in practice.

"If the backward peoples were allowed to exert their power of numbers, either by the direct voting of their citizens en masse or by the number of representatives assigned to them on the basis of population in the ruling general assembly of the federation, the result might be to throw back instead of to advance civilization. By what other means is mankind to protect itself against such storms as that which broke upon it in 1914? Could an alliance be made by a large number of states directed not against other states but against war itself, by providing means for averting war?

"Such a combination of states would begin by developing and extending the scope of the methods of arbitration and conciliation. These two methods may be made to cover every sort of dispute that can arise between states.

"It would seem that such a combination should consist of a large number of states, so large that the special interests of each would be overruled by the general interest of all—the maintenance of world peace. It should include states so important that they would possess not only material strength, but also a full volume of educated opinion sufficient to constitute a moral force. The more of such states were in the combination, the stronger would it be. There are advantages in having all states members.

Proper Organization Needed

"What should be the organs by which such a combination will conduct its business? A chief aim is to avoid by direct interchange of views the delays and misunderstandings which arise in diplomatic correspondence between a number of states. There must be therefore not only a permanent tribunal to hear and decide controversies, but a council of some sort to apply methods of conciliation to disputes not fit for legal determination.

"Any sort of a guarantee of a status quo ought to be accompanied by ample provision for an examination of the causes of these discontents and their removal. This may seem a heavy task, but it must be undertaken if a permanent peace and good will, the foundation of peace, is to be secured. The sooner it is undertaken the better, and a combination such as we have been considering is the fittest body to undertake it.

Enforcement of Decisions

"There remains the question of how and when the decisions of a court of arbitration or of a body charged with conciliation, whatever its form and scope may be, shall be enforced against a state which refuses to use either method or, having accepted one or the other, refuses to abide by the decision delivered, or follow the recommendation made.

"Two methods of compulsion have been suggested. One is that of a general boycott of the offending state, a sort of pacific outlawry, cutting off the offender from all communications with other states by land or sea, by mail or telegraph or telephone, and stopping all commercial intercourse of every kind.

"The other remedy, the use of armies and fleets to coerce a recalcitrant disturber of the peace, has been objected to on the ground that it would amount to war, the very thing the combination desires to avert, and that it would require the combination either to maintain a sort of military organization for its common purpose or to make demands on the component states with which some might be unable or reluctant to comply. To this is is answered that a state unwilling to send an armed force might make its contribution in the form of money, its adhesion in that way being a threat to the recalcitrant state no less effective than soldiers would be."

GENERAL NICHOLSON WINS ABBEY ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The result of the by-election in the Abbey division of Westminster was declared today:

Brigadier-General J. S. Nicholson, Independent Constitutionalist...6204
Colonel R. V. K. Applin, Anti-Waste 4970
Arnold Lupton, Independent Liberal 3053

The total poll was 14,227. The electorate totals 33,935, of whom 13,042 are women. At the last general election W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts was unopposed.

CANADIAN LABOR SUPPORTS PRINTERS

Dominion Trades Congress Supports Printers Striking for a 44-Hour Week — Labor Department Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Support for the printers striking for a 44-hour week, and opposition to the open shop movement was voted on Friday by the Dominion Trades Congress. The convention also re-elected Tom Moore president and P. M. Draper secretary for the twenty-first consecutive time. Delegates charged that the Master Printers were conducting a "villainous campaign" against the striking employees and that any printers willing to concede the workers' request were boycotted by the big business concerns. It was stated that if the printers were defeated in the present fight, other trades would "get their turn in due course." J. Simpson of Toronto declared that on that basis the union was able to keep the members out for years if necessary.

The federal Department of Labor, particularly Senator G. D. Robertson, Labor Minister, again came in for severe castigation. The Minister was termed "a perverter of truth," charged with double-crossing the Trades Congress, and the government was accused of leading the fight for reducing wages. It was stated the fair wage schedules, supposed to be posted on all public works, were "never found there." A delegate said the Labor Minister had written to the Minister of Militia saying the Toronto shop yards employees were not to strike, when practically every trade there had members striking. It was also said that Senator Robertson had written to the Mayor of Hamilton, Ontario, urging no unemployment relief in the winter for strikers during the building season, because they could have been regularly employed. The use of mounted police in Labor disputes was condemned, and a resolution passed protesting the use of armed private detectives in labor disagreements.

The report on international relationships expressed satisfaction at the progress of international trade unionism. The fact that most unions of this nature have Canadian bank accounts and do business in Canada shows that the Canadian workers' money is not sent over the border, the reports said. The congress decided to continue affiliations with the International Federation of Trade Unions, England, although not concurring in most of the resolutions passed at the 1920 convention in London.

The expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees is believed to have resulted in an amendment to the constitution voted by the congress refusing affiliation to the organization whose jurisdiction interferes with the international body, and giving the executive power to suspend the power of an organization violating the constitution in any way. The judgment of the executive is thus made supreme in the matter, and the doubt of the authority existing previously is cleared up.

Another amendment to the constitution forbids the trades council, federation and central body from ordering any organization with international headquarters to strike without permission from the proper authority. The resolution passed aimed at nullifying the order of D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railway, forbidding employees to hold political office. The resolution calls for the rescinding of the order and the restoration of full citizenship rights to employees.

The congress also called for the establishment by the government of a bureau of research to gather and disseminate information on industrial conditions, and for the inauguration by the executive of a campaign of propaganda publicity for the Labor movement. Tom Healey, president of the Firemen and Oilers International organization recently affiliated with the congress, asked and was granted support in building up the order in Canada. He said he left the convention of his organization in Rochester to make his request. The committees appointed to frame the platform of the new Canadian Labor Party has not completed its work.

SALARY INCREASE IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—After four days' negotiations, the question of an increase in salary to German employees, in view of the high price of food, was settled today. A compromise was effected. The increase ranges from 12 to 20 per cent upon the present salaries, and affects all classes. The new wage scale takes effect on September 1.

INDIA TAKES STEPS TO CHECK UNREST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Friday)—The Government of India states that operations against the Moplahs are proceeding satisfactorily. Heavy damage is reported in many directions near Calicut. A detachment of the Lienster Regiment, special police with a magistrate have been isolated at Malapuram, which is believed to be still holding out. Some of the rioters have been able to seize arms, ammunition and cash, and have inflicted a number of casualties. The Moplahs are an extremely fanatical tribe of Muhammadans. The situation is described as one of open rebellion.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOMBAY, India (Friday)—Alarming reports have reached here concerning the Malabar riots. The Moplahs are stated to be working their way toward Calicut, where grave fears are entertained for the safety of the population. Women and children have been removed to the barracks and it is believed that numbers of civilians have made their way to West Hill. H. M. S. Comus had already left for Calicut and H. M. S. Espiegle may be sent later. The second Dorsetshire Regiment, a squadron of the Queens Bays and a battery of field artillery have been rushed to the scene of the rioting.

A party of Moplahs are marching on the Pattaobi station which is threatened. The Parapananggadi station has been completely wrecked and Tirurangadi has been evacuated. Between 15 and 20 Leinusters who were in action are missing, and it is presumed they have been cut off from the main body. Moplas are approaching Shoranur, wrecking the railway and cutting the wires as they proceed.

At Tirus the public offices were sacked, the prison wrecked and prisoners released. The Moplah casualties in the recent fighting are reported to be very heavy, between 500 and 700 killed, and innumerable wounded. British reinforcements are expected shortly to be in action. Troops are already marching on Tirurangadi, via Viyadi and Nilambur.

RUSSIAN RELIEF SITUATION COMPLEX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday) — The International Relief Commission for Russia will meet next week in rather confused circumstances. The relations with the Red Cross and between Herbert Hoover and Dr. Nansen are far from being clear, and there appears to be friction and overlapping and the danger of disunity and disorganization. Dr. Ador is endeavoring to straighten out matters. The various governments seem content to leave the affair to the commission and there is undoubtedly the peril of a breakdown of good intentions. The Soviets themselves are suspicious and distrustful. In France, the choice of Mr. Noullens, former Ambassador to Russia, as a delegate to the commission is variously received. Mr. Bourtzeff, who is probably the chief Russian writer there, hails him as a true friend of Russia, but the Communists, regarding him as the declared enemy of Bolshevism, express themselves with some violence against him. If this is a true reflection of the Moscow view, it will not be easy to reach an understanding.

Ford
SERVICE
on the
Pacific Coast
WM. L. HUGHSON CO.
Ford Dealers
since 1903.
BRANCHES-
Portland Oakland & Los Angeles
Seattle San Francisco San Diego
SERVICE FOR TOURISTS

E. E. GRAY COMPANY

After Vacation—Home

Don't wait until you need supplies on your arrival home and, like Mother Hubbard, find the pantry empty.

Anticipate Your Fall Needs

Send us your order for staple groceries—a barrel or bag of flour—a ham—a strip of bacon—canned goods—pickles—table sauces—salad requirements—cookies—crackers—in fact

Everything in Food Products

E.E. GRAY CO.
WHERE THE PROMISE IS FULFILLED
HANOVER, UNION and BLACKSTONE STS., BOSTON
Directly opposite Union, Friend and Haymarket Sq. Subway Stations
We operate 52 branch stores in Boston and suburbs
We prepay express charges in Greater Boston on orders for $5.00 or over.
We prepay freight charges to any freight station within 50 miles of Boston on orders for $10.00 or over, and to any freight station in New England on orders for $25.00 or over.

E. E. GRAY COMPANY

"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random"

"More Badness"

Our title has not even the virtue of being original. Really it argues a distrust of the reading public. Our intention had been and is still to discuss bad poetry. Not, let us hasten to say, in any academic vein, nor indeed in any ordered way at all, but simply in that kindly, sympathetic fashion that one person "up against it" might discuss his affliction with another person, also up against it. We had been reading some bad poetry, quite a lot of it, all quite modern, and we had reached the stage which always supervenes, sooner or later, under such conditions, when one simply gives it up, and comes to the conclusion that the authors are not to be judged by any standard that we are familiar with.

Then here's a cheer to the man in the hold.
For loyal heart of the passer of coal,
The King looks down from His Throne of rare gold
And credit gives for the worth of his soul.

What is to be said of such an effort? It is addressed to a stoker. Yet the book of verse in which it occurs is described—by the author—as one that "every American should have in his library." Why? Well, why indeed?

The Proper Point of View

When we had got thus far we recalled that, some years ago, that very delightful essayist, Solomon Eagle—there is no longer any kudos to be gained from giving his real name, so we refrain from doing so—had written a very delightful essay on what he called "The Beauties of Badness." We turned to it and read it again, and took much comfort from it. "Our age," he declares, "may be—indeed, it is—deficient in some respects, but in the production of unintentionally amusing writers no age, not even the Renaissance or the great ages of Greece and Rome, can vie with it." Here, then, is the proper point of view. At any rate it is a possible and a saving point of view with which to approach much modern poetry.

A balminess the darkened hours had brought from out the South,
Each breaker doffed its cap of white and shut its blatant mouth.

Such is one precious stanza quoted by our friend Solomon. Why is it, we wonder, that these writers, these unintentional amusement makers seem so specially to affect the sea? There is the invocation of the stoker, part of which we quoted above. And now turning almost at random to "The Beauties of Badness" we light upon the above and, shortly afterward, this priceless contribution:

Derelict. An abandoned ship.
Outward-bound. Sailing from home.
Yo-heave-ho! A phrase used by sailors when two or more pull in concert at the same rope.

The high watermark of sea poetry is reached, however, in the next essay entitled "More Badness," from which we borrow our title. Mr. Eagle describes it as "a metrical version of Holy writ." He does not know the author. It refers to Jonah. We are quite sure that it is not modern.

A Certain Field of Perfect Delight

Now by the time that we had finished "More Badness," we felt quite refreshed. But there were even better things yet in store for us. For, just as we were about to leave the matter, we remembered a certain field of perfect delight in which we had often delightfully wandered. To anyone who reads much modern verse, let us recommend for re-perusal the "Poeta fit, non nascitur" by the author of "Alice in Wonderland."

For first you write a sentence,
And then you chop it small;
Then mix the bits, and sort them out
Just as they chance to fall:
The order of the phrases makes
No difference at all.

Of course, we are all for creative literature and original effort, and we have but scant sympathy for the pessimist who declared that for each new book published he bought an old one, but we do feel that it is a duty that devolves upon us all occasionally, as occasion may offer, to bring to the attention of friends and neighbors what a publisher of reprints would certainly describe as the treasures of the past. And so we recommend "Poeta fit, non nascitur" by Lewis Carroll.

How shall I be a poet?
How shall I write in rhyme?
You told me once "the very wish
Partook of the sublime."
Then tell me how! Don't put me off
With your "another time"!

A Very Simple Rule

But the difficulty about any such recommendations is that one invariably desires to quote at length. Indeed there is no other way. One cannot write a résumé of Lewis Carroll, for it is not the matter of it but the way of it that matters.

And would you be a poet
Before you've been to school?
Ah, well! I hardly thought you
So absolute a fool.
First learn to be spasmodic—
A very simple rule.

A very simple rule, indeed, followed with terrible earnestness by many modern poets.

But to return to the subject of "More Badness." Solomon Eagle confesses in his opening sentence that his further essay was occasioned by the contributions—instances of more badness—sent in by his readers. These contributions, apparently, revealed one thing quite clearly, namely, that the real beauty of badness is not so common as might be supposed. As our Solomon justly remarks, "feeble, meaningless verse is so common as not to be worth preserving." It is poured out upon the world in a great, an ever enlarging stream. Only now and again does a stanza of pure gold appear. Still every one must come across such a stanza sooner or later. What more worthy line of conduct than to follow the advice of a famous character in a famous book and "when found make a note of"! What a delectable anthology it would make, an anthology of the Beauties of Badness followed by More Badness and yet more! E. F.

HONEST BEN'S SHOP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Honest Ben—it was the only name anyone in the neighborhood ever remembered his having had—managed a small shop in a waterside street of the great ocean-terminal city. It was just a niche in the wall, its two tiny windows obscured under a film of dust behind which there flickered fitfully points of light at either end of the crooked brass bar which served as a chandelier. Trailing ends of red crepe paper festooned in broken lengths from the bar as a dingy remembrance of some long-ago holiday.

A proper aid was given Honest Ben in the running of his miscellaneous business by his wife, who was small and wiry and who clumped about from one day's end to the other without words in wooden-soled shoes.

The business? There were cheap, brilliant candies behind the broken panes of the several show cases, and gaudy post cards painting the attractions of sea life in extravagant terms. Then there were carpenter's pencils and an endless clutter of balls of twine and insignificant toys and jacket buttons, cheap jewelry, boxes made to suggest sea chests, tin horns, tape measures, crayons, thread, and what not. When the disheveled children of the neighborhood came tearing in through the doorway, setting the bell over it to tinkling furiously, Honest Ben let loose his sonorous voice. He inquired harshly as to what good they were anyhow, always interrupting people's work with their silly wants. It was a topic productive of long discourse and the children had learned to amuse themselves as best they could until he finished. Usually his dissatisfaction was purely verbal, never muscular. Then when he had finished, to the invariable point of saying, "Well—what you want—hurry—be quick" they bought their bright candies or their rubber balls or splintery jack straws and stamped out.

However, all this traffic in trifles seemed only incidental to the real business of Honest Ben's shop. Real business was usually attended to all night, when no children would interrupt. It concerned sailors, men of simple habits who had a distrust of

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Spread out on the counter and counted by all three

the marble-façaded banks up town and who brought their money to Honest Ben for handy safe-keeping before they left on long cruises. Cruises during which there might conceivably be doings in which the money would change hands mysteriously and without regularity.

There was never very much conversation concerning this intrusting of the money to the red-haired man, even if his methods were without ceremony and without any apparent system. It was really very simple. The sailor spread out his money—usually in gold, or silver cartwheels—and counted it aloud. Then Honest Ben counted it. Then the two, joined by Mrs. Ben, counted it again, gravely aloud, and entry of the amounts was made in a great ledger with yellowed leaves. That was all. The sailor went away. When he returned from his cruise he strode into the shop and demanded his money. It was brought forth from the old iron safe (which looked flimsy enough as a container for the almost fabulous sums reputed to be held there for months at a time), spread out on the counter and counted by the three, the total compared with the figures on the ledger and the proper amount restored to the owner. There was never any shortage, or surplus, for that matter. If any sailor were so unwise as to raise a disturbance and question the amount returned to him he was referred coldly to the reckoning of Honest Ben, Mrs. Ben and the ledger.

You may wonder how Honest Ben and his wife could possibly live by a business the main part of which seemed merely stowing away other people's money at no cost to them. Well, there was the stuff in the showcases which was really sold and turned over quite rapidly in spite of its dusty appearance. And then, to earn the name of "Honest Ben" is not to be despised as payment, to be sure. It is even reported, without confirmation, that sailors whose savings had survived strange events during their cruises by the simple expedient of not having been on board, were so grateful that gifts, obtained also in curious ways, of uncut jewels and bits of ivory and silk, found their way back to Honest Ben's shop as thank-offerings for his custody of the gold or silver cartwheels.

Jewels and ivory and silks frequently find a market.

WAITING FOR THE NEXT REEL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We had been camping at the north end of Vancouver Island, a sudden adventure toward the close of a tour across the continent. All our previous camping had been done in the east, where the waters are golden brown and tepid warm in hot weather. Here the water was as cold and colorless as winter air; and the untouched forests which crowded down to the lake were topped by a chain of snow peaks which changed shape and color with every passing hour.

We had had a glorious time. We had lived in the heart of untouched British Columbia, which we had longed to see for years, but now we had to get to Vancouver and its timetables for the east. But we weren't there yet, and the getting there was a mild adventure in itself. First, we had to paddle our canoe three miles down to the landing; then we had to load our kit on the trailer of a motor car and drive nine miles more to the coast at Campbell River where the boats touch; and then, if all went well, we should be at Vancouver next morning. All did go well. We paddled and drove, Katherine and I, "according to plan" and we arrived at the Willows Hotel to wait for the boat with two hours to spare.

We wandered across the road to the beach to devour a bundle of letters and papers that were waiting for us. The tide was out and the smell of the kelp was like all the sea smells in the world let off at one go.

Fussy motor boats chattered to the cannery on the other side of the strait and up the coast we could see the usual ramshackle Indian village with its totem poles and litter of high and dry canoes on the beach. At last the steamer hove in sight, bellowing with its siren; the entire population collected on the wharf and we got on board. Our kit got on, too, but only just; the last of it was thrown across a widening gap and mercifully caught and we were off. The boat was full to overflowing. The logging camps were shutting down and every cabin had its full complement of lumberjacks going back to the city for redistribution. We stopped at islands and we touched at the mainland, and often we did not know which was which. Everywhere the population gathered to hail our arrival and speed our departure. Summer boys and girls balanced on overhanging wharf timbers and fathers and mothers standing back clutched the hands of youngsters lest they should do the same. The sun sank behind snow mountains, the blue ruffle faded off the water and every island was doubled in a silver mirror.

Fall River, a Company Town

Fall River was our next port of call. Fall River was where they "waited for the next reel," so it needs description. Fall River and a score of others up and down the coast are "company towns." There is an enormous pulp and lumber mill, blocking everything behind it. If you care to walk so far there is usually a lake and a waterfall supplying the power and a variety of log shutes, and round it has grown up a town, shops, houses, halls and playgrounds, all owned and managed by the company. Very often there is no communication with the outside except by wireless; almost everything has to be brought from Vancouver and what life there is is a community life of an intensive kind.

For some unknown reason our boat was to stay there four hours, probably because it wanted to arrive in Vancouver at daylight next morning and had to pass time somewhere. The mill was roaring and drumming at full blast only a few yards away, which made any idea of reading or writing out of the question, so a move of some sort obviously had to be made.

We went ashore treading plank roadways bending under flumes and climbing over shutes. Saws were shrieking in the lighted mill and we could see the men pulling levers and guiding logs along moving ways. But these things we had at home in plenty so we sheered off and looked for pastures new.

There seemed to be no one in the streets except a sprinkling of earliest inhabitants in their shirt sleeves gossiping outside "the store" with passengers off the boat, and yet the twilight was bright in the sky. We wondered where in the world the population could be. Then we saw a new building across the street. It was a "movie," a raw, unpainted timber hall. We walked over. We both liked the movies and we hadn't seen one for months.

The ticket office was empty and the wicket shut and the whole place seemed as deserted as the streets. But there was the poster, something about a circus and the sign "today" was posted across it.

Breaking in and Paying

I was turning away but Katharine had set her heart on a movie tonight, a movie in the wilderness, and she was bolder. She pushed open the door. "I hear music," she whispered. "I see a light," I contributed. All was not lost, there was something going on in the company town after all. We stumbled over the threshold. There was our movie and there was the population! The ticket office man had forgotten his duties and was half way down the hall in an aisle seat watching the play with his mouth open. Probably he was the census man too and had checked every one in and only forgotten the boat. We tapped him on the back and offered him money, he took it without losing his seat or turning his head.

Down in the front a piano banged and a fiddle squeaked aloud the strain of keeping abreast of it. There wasn't a seat on the ground floor so we creaked and groped up wooden stairs to the gallery where we found the last two and the worst.

There was no vestige of light except on the screen and two yellow spots over the music. Here was the population to a child. Dimly we could make out rows and rows of black and white figures, while all down the center aisle children sprawled and crawled, calling to their parents in the rows and now and then falling over each other with a thump and rolling down the slope into the orchestra. The fiddle squealed remonstrance and the piano never stopped banging.

Just behind us was the operator in his box. He had one machine, a hand one. He began to turn, the screen came to life and even the children stopped squirming and gazed round-eyed. He turned and turned marvelously. We got more interested in his prowess than in the play. How long could he keep it up? How long could we keep it up in his place?

Then the reel came to an end—he could turn a whole reel without stopping. Quickly he threw in a still slide of next week's performance, changed his reel behind it and began turning again.

The children lost interest and began to crawl again. Circus stories evidently weren't popular in Fall River, probably no circus had ever been there. Even the grown-ups began to laugh and talk. At last the happy ending came and next week's program appeared for the fourth time, cracked across this time. Now it was the turn of the famous "Bill Nigs" in his sensational serial entitled "Red Gold and Black Heart." The noise! We thought of the winning goal at a football match. The whole population was on its feet. It shrieked, it cat-called, it whistled, yelled and cheered with joy. Pandemonium let loose and the place was as dark as a coal mine and as hot as an Indian night.

This was what they were waiting for. Every time he mounted his "Pinto," they murmured ecstatically. Every time he squelched a rival or found a nugget they cheered and when at last he wrought them to a frenzy half way down cliff with a girl in one hand and two revolvers in the other and a half cut rope above his head, "To be continued next week" brought them safety and let loose a sigh in the blackness like the wind in midnight pines. It sent us shuffling down the creaking stairs before the population had had time to sort out its children and find its way out.

The cool twilight still lingered in the north. With every window blazing the mill still wreaked its vengeance on the logs. We wandered down the plank road to the steamer.

The Power of Gases

Who would supose that a gas could polish a rock, not by rubbing or brushing any hard substance against it, but simply by moving very rapidly over it under pressure? Yet it has been proved not only that gas can polish rock in that way, but that it can striate or scratch it, can bore holes through it, and can pulverize it and then press it again into a solid mass.

The experiments by means of which these results have been obtained are very interesting. There were used exceedingly strong and thick-walled cylinders of steel, capable of resisting pressures amounting to as much as 2400 atmospheres, or 36,000 pounds to the square inch. Specimens of rock to be experimented on were placed in the cylinders, and guncotton and dynamite were exploded in them.

It was found that blocks of granite and limestone were crushed into fine fragments by this sudden shock, and then reconsolidated by the tremendous pressure, being molded in their outer form by the walls of the cylinder. Not only did the gas pulverize the rocks, but, under certain circumstances, it perforated them with polished holes and seamed them with striations.

A hole being left at one end of the cylinder through which the gas, after traversing the rock, could escape, it was found that a fine dust, formed from the breaking up of the rock, was blown out of the hole, and that some of the disintegrated material of the rock was forced outside the apparatus, forming protuberances that resembled miniature volcanic cones.

Some of the conclusions drawn from these experiments are that many of the great natural pits and channels in the earth's crust, through which matter from beneath has been thrust up, may be due to the action of gases accumulated at high pressure under the surface rocks, and that such phenomena as the diamond "pipes" of South Africa may have had a similar origin.

Most amateur geologists have seen the phenomena known as "slickensides," smooth, polished surfaces, striped with grooves, occurring at places where large masses of rock have slipped down in such a way as to form what is known as a fault. It is thought that "slickensides" are not the result of the friction of rock upon rock, as has been generally assumed, but that they have been created by the action of high-pressure gas.

SPECIAL
SUNDAY DINNER
served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., $1.25

REGULAR DINNER
served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

A la Carte at All Hours

1088 Boylston Street
Near Mass. Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Music 12:30 to 2 and 5:30 to 11:30

PAINTED HOUSES OF LUCERNE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A specially picturesque feature of Lucerne is contributed by the "painted houses" that are to be met with there scattered about in the older portions of the town. The majority of these adjoin the two famous wooden bridges (across which every tourist has sauntered scores of times), the Muhlenbrucke and the Kapellbrucke; while others are difficult to find for they are for the most part thrust away in the narrow twisted streets at the back of the historic Kornmarket. Others, again, are in the Furrengasse and the Hirschenplatz, or along the banks of the swift-flowing Reuss. Still, wherever they happen to be, they are well worth visiting since they are inseparably connected with the medieval Lucerne of which very little is now left.

It is to the younger Holbein (whose talent as a house painter was first employed at Lucerne in 1517) and his accomplished band of pupils and assistants that the city is indebted for the majority of these remarkable decorations. Some, however, are from the brush of Caspar Meglinger, and were completed in 1626. Constant exposure to the sun and wind and rain of the intervening centuries has left its mark upon them, and the designs are no longer in their pristine condition. As

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Dornacher House, built in 1477

a matter of fact, indeed, very little of the artists' original work now remains; and what one sees today is largely the result of restoration. But the restoration has, on the whole, been carried out skillfully, great care being taken to make exact replicas. Yet, naturally enough, the work has not been always uniformly successful. Thus a failure is certainly to be met with in the frescoes of Caspar Meglinger. These, about 40 in number, are on the roof of the Muhlenbrucke and have had to be touched up more than once by other hands.

The richly embellished roof of the Kapellbrucke, however, the second wooden bridge spanning the lake, is on a diffeffrent plane of merit. The frescoes here deal with about 150 separate events in Swiss history and the lives of St. Mauritius and St. Leodegar.

With their walls of cement or rough cast—colored with warm tints of saffron, mauve, blue or yellow—the old houses of Lucerne offered a good medium on which the artist could display his skill. Take, for example, the Haus Bossard, with its graceful scroll work above the oriel windows, turreted spire, elaborate façade and Tuscan pilasters. The decorative scheme was carried out by Holbein and his sons. Originally, the tower was embellished with a number of coats of arms. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, however, these were destroyed by the French troops, who viewed such non-Republican insignia with a stern disfavor.

Somewhat earlier in its career, when it formed the residence of the papal nuncio in Lucerne, the Haus Bossard had been considerably restored. Gradually, it fell on evil days; and, 40 years ago, the building was in such a sad state of dilapidation that the owner had to have the entire premises completely overhauled. Fortunately the work was intrusted to experts, by whom the original features have been cleverly reproduced.

The French have not shown themselves the only vandals in Lucerne. As it happens, the municipal authorities of the town were once guilty of demolishing the ancient boundary walls, and with them, many picturesque and historic buildings. Also, they had so little respect for art that they actually daubed the beautiful sixteenth century Rathaus itself with plaster and covered over the magnificent series of paintings adorning its exterior. A similar outrage was perpetrated in 1824, when the Harter Haus, which contained a number of Holbein's frescoes on its walls, was demolished by order of the Town Council.

For the most part the subjects chosen for treatment in Lucerne's painted houses are all more or less intimately connected with legendary incidents in the town's history. It is in the Hirschenplatz and immediate vicinity that a number of the best specimens of Lucerne's adorned houses are to be found. There is, for example, the famous Hotel Hirschen itself, which, about 30 years ago, was thoroughly restored. Then there are also the Hotel Metzgern and the Hotel des Balances. The latter, formerly called the Hotel Waage, is in the Weinmarket, near the bridge over the Reuss, and has a wealth of tradition centering round it. So long ago as the year 1489 its site was occupied by the Stadthaus (Town Hall) of Lucerne, and afterwards by a school. It was not until the early days of the sixteenth century that it became an inn at all. However, it did not last very long in this capacity, since a few years later it was adopted by the members of the Guild of Leatherworkers as their headquarters. This body continued to use the house for about 250 years. It was then almost entirely rebuilt, and, in 1836, it was opened as the Hotel Waage, subsequently to be known by its present title of the Hotel des Balances.

THE OLDEST BELL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A Californian has spent a great many years and much energy in getting together a remarkable collection of bells, which number more than 300. Every quarter of the globe, every oddity of shape and material, almost every historical era is represented. There are bells from the United States, Mexico, England, Scotland, France, Spain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, India, Ceylon, Tibet, Borneo, Burma, China, Manchuria, Japan, the Philippines, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands.

There is a cowbell with the name and family arms of Pope Paul III, who excommunicated Henry VIII. It was used on the bell cow of the Vatican herd of that day. A huge bell from Avignon was once part of the city clock in the town of the popes. A ship's bell once tolled the watches on one of the vessels that carried the unhappy Acadians from their homes, as Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline" tells. There is an iron bell from a temple in Mukden, taken by Japanese soldiers in the Russian War. One bell comes from a monastery near Lhassa, probably more than 2000 years old.

Perhaps the most interesting specimen in this collection is a bell which was cast for a church in Valencia, Spain, in the year 1247. At that time King James of Aragon had just added Valencia to his dominions, and was establishing Christian churches all over the Province. The inscription cast on the bell bears the names of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church was dedicated, of Jesus, of the King of Aragon, and of the bell founders, Quintana & Salvator, as well as the year in which the bell was cast.

The special value of this bell lies in the fact that it is the oldest dated bell in existence. Until the Californian found it in the scrap heap in a London bell founder's shop, that distinction was held by a bell in Fribourg, Germany, which bears the date 1258.

How this fine old bell got to London can only be conjectured. It may have come as a ship's bell on one of the Armada, or as a papal present to an English monastery, or as booty from some of the daring raids of Sir Francis Drake on the coast cities of Spain. However, it got there, no one suspected its value, or, indeed, its existence, until the man from California unearthed it. Once found it was not easily got out of England, for the British Museum learned of its discovery, and made every effort to prevent its being carried out of England. But the Californian had bought and paid for it, and after negotiations that lasted almost a year, he was permitted to take it home with him.

A NEW VILLA IN A BASQUE VILLAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A new villa was to be built in the Basque village. The chosen site, which soon became a busy center of activity, was a mound some little distance from the shore where the road dips down to a sheltered cove, where to the west lies a chain of mountains and to the east and north the cliffs, the village and the sea.

The ground once marked out, the digging of the foundations began and from the shore donkeys with sand-laden panniers arrived, while day by day from the inland quarries on the other side a train of low ox-carts came slowly down the hills. The beautiful creamy-colored oxen with gentle eyes peering out from under the heavy sheepskins and red fringes which decorate their yokes and foreheads, drew up by the mound waiting patiently to be relieved of their burdens.

For some weeks we watched the building. The pile of blocks grew steadily and the low walls rose till the lower windows and the big arched doors which faced the south, took shape. The walls rose higher and higher. A row of pillared arches grew up along the western side and above them a long stone balustraded balcony was set to face the mountains and the setting sun. Inside and out the picturesque Basque workmen were busy, some in white with scarlet or blue belts, some in bright blue blouses, and others in gray or tawny browns, all wearing the round caps so beloved of the people.

A pump by the wayside supplied water for the mixing of the mortar and for the daily molding of sand-bricks, and here, too, the village girls brought their jugs to be filled, staying awhile to laugh and chat. Next the carpenters were at work hammering and sawing, climbing in and out of the window openings to fix the frames and heavy wooded shutters, building, on the sea side, a long wooden balcony, placing the rafters for the roof.

Again the ox-carts came, this time bearing loads of curved tiles, in blended red and yellow, for the roofing. The next day as I passed, figures in standing and sitting postures were in outline against the brilliant blue of the sky; the roofers were at work. Tile after tile was fitted skillfully into place, making fresh patches of bright color, and soon more color began to spring everywhere from the gray of the walls. On the platform under the sheltering roof and just above the big door, the plasterers and painters began their work. The white plaster soon spread all round the house, covering the rough stones. The long narrow timbers running in strips from roof to first floor were decorated in bright red, the shutters were livened with the same hue. A red and white villa was emerging.

One sunny day as I turned the corner of the road and the villa was in view a new and joyous note of color had been added. From end to end of the eastern side, the wooden rails of the balcony flashed out a vivid blue, one little wooden-shuttered window above the big south door repeating the same shade. On the highest part of the roof a workman in tawny yellow was placing small chimneypots of glistening white on to the short white stocks. Below, the big door, with its double wings now painted blue, was being fitted into its place. The outside of the villa was nearing completion. But, said one of the workmen, for the rest, it will still be three more months. Then, too, there is the garden.

So we still look forward to "the rest," and a garden perhaps with a tamarisk hedge and trees of yellow mimosa and a bright gate leading into it all.

Doris
sweet shop
St. James Theatre Bldg., Boston, Mass.
"Doris" Chocolates $1.00 a lb.
Ice Cream of Superior Quality
Dainty light lunches.

What comes after the purchase price?

Touring Car $985 Roadster $935 Sedan $1785 Coupe $1535
Panel Business Car $1135 Screen Business Car $1035
F.O.B. Factory

HENSHAW MOTOR CO
DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

Good Chops
Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest—thick, piquant
A1 SAUCE

ORDER TO DESTROY SEIZED LIQUORS

All Federal Directors Instructed to Arrange for Destruction or Disposal of Confiscated Intoxicants and Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —By way of a further step in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the effective working of the new prohibition machinery, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, sent instructions to all federal directors yesterday to take immediate steps to dispose of all property, liquor, seized vehicles, etc., confiscated by the enforcement agencies of the government.

The policy of Commissioner Haynes is to prevent the accumulation at storage points in the future of duly confiscated contraband. The federal directors were ordered to get the United States attorneys in all districts where confiscated property is stored to petition the courts for permit to dispose of it by destroying it or by turning it to lawful purposes.

The policy of disposition adopted by the prohibition commissioner was worked out by the Internal Revenue Bureau with the cooperation of the Department of Justice. That the large accumulations and the failure to dispose of confiscated liquor was causing the government an unnecessary expense for storage purposes at the same time that the government caches offered marks for raids by the rum-runners, was pointed out recently at a Cabinet meeting. The new order is peremptory, as each director is required to report to the Internal Revenue Bureau as to the disposition of every seizure by September 15. Disposition will be according to the discretion of the enforcement officials. Low grade liquor will be destroyed while the higher grades will be converted into industrial alcohol.

Early Disposition Urged

The order of Commissioner Haines said in part:

"No doubt a considerable portion of property in storage was seized under the National Prohibition Act in connection with criminal cases which have since been disposed of. As to any such seized property, there appears to be no good reason for its continued storage, inasmuch as under the provisions of the National Prohibition Act the court should order disposition thereof. You should, therefore, request the United States attorney to immediately petition the court for an order of disposition of such property, and exert every effort to bring about disposition at the earliest possible date.

"Attention is invited here to the provisions holding that in cases in which no criminal proceedings are pending and there is no proof of ownership, liquor, such as moonshine, adulterated and low proof liquor, having no commercial value, which was seized under the National Prohibition Act, should be destroyed. If there is under seizure in your district any material falling within this class, you should take necessary steps to cause the same to be immediately destroyed.

Disposal Methods

"It is possible that where liquor or other property has been seized under the National Prohibition Act under circumstances making it probable that the owners will not seriously contest the forfeiture thereof, disposition might be expedited to a very appreciable extent by the institution of in rem proceedings under Section 25 of the National Prohibition Act, with a view to securing an order of disposition from the court without regard to any criminal proceedings against the owners.

"Where liquor has been seized under the National Prohibition Act, the appraised value of which is not in excess of $500, which liquor is also forfeitable under the provisions of the internal revenue laws, it would appear advisable to have the seizures adopted under such latter laws by an officer commissioned as a deputy collector, after which the same should be forfeited and then immediately sold or destroyed as conditions warrant.

"In the event of seizures under the internal revenue laws of a value in excess of $500, the same are to be invariably turned over to the United States Marshal at the earliest possible moment, and the United States attorney requested to institute libel proceedings. It is essential that the practice of turning property over to the United States Marshal in such cases be strictly followed."

RELEASED AMERICANS TELL ABOUT RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison, one of the Americans released from imprisonment in Russia, returned from that country yesterday on board the steamship Rotterdam. Joseph I. France, United States Senator from Maryland, who too has been in Russia, was another passenger on the steamer.

Mrs. Harrison, in speaking of her experiences in Russia, expressed gratitude for the work her friends had done for her and said:

"During my imprisonment I was repeatedly approached by Soviet officials with offers to forward to America radio appeals for my release, and for the release of other prisoners. The basis was to be the exchange of communists for American prisoners, or negotiations for resuming trade relations. I always steadfastly refused, not wishing to embarrass our government, feeling sure that it would take necessary measures for our release when this could be effected without compromising the principles or jeopardizing the interests of our country.

"My experience in Russia was a hard one, but I never lost hope of coming out all right. Regarding my imprisonment, I wish to repeat I realized from the first that the Soviet Government had good reasons for arresting me and I was willing to take my medicine. I have no complaint to make concerning my individual treatment as differing from that of other prisoners, native or foreign, in Russia. I can honestly say I have come through it all with no personal bitterness, with what I believe is a clear, impartial perception of what is good, what is bad, what is simply historically inevitable in the present situation in Russia, and a firmer belief than ever in the American principle of government by a majority."

Senator France said his experience in Russia had confirmed him in his belief that America should not delay resuming trade with that country and also open diplomatic relations.

"There is little communism in Russia," he continued. "Extreme experiments in that direction proved unsuccessful, and the Constructive Party, of which Lenine is the head, was courageous enough to force an abandonment of the Marxian theory and the restoration of certain sound capitalistic policies which are now in effect."

OFFICIAL WATCH ON MINGO SITUATION

Facts Are Being Transmitted to Washington From Mining Region — Miners' Advance Guard Reported Turned Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Administration is keeping a watchful eye on the Mingo strike region of West Virginia, toward which an armed mob of some 5000 men has been reported marching, it was announced officially yesterday. Full information of developments in the Mingo region is being detailed to Washington headquarters by two officers sent down on Thursday by the War Department, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, commander of the Washington district, and Lieut. Stanley H. Ford.

The two officers were sent to make a survey of the situation and report to Washington headquarters. They will be kept in the district until the disturbance is settled.

The outbreak of the last few days has occasioned a resumption of the Senate inquiry into the conditions in the Mingo mines by the subcommittee under William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa. According to an announcement by Senator Kenyon, the subcommittee will go into West Virginia to continue its investigation and hearings on September 19, and will endeavor to go to the bottom of the charges and counter-charges of operators and miners which were formerly heard in the committee room.

According to Senator Kenyon it is hoped that the presence of the committee members will have a reassuring effect in the territory, which has been wracked with industrial disturbances of the severest character for the last year. The committee will remain at Williamson a week, it was said, in the effort to discover the principal cause of long-standing troubles.

Marchers Are Stopped

MADISON, West Virginia—The advance guard of the marching miners on their way from Marmet to Mingo as a protest against Governor Morgan's martial law was turned back by Charles F. Keeney, president of District No. 17, United Mine Workers, and Fred Mooney, secretary, after it had passed through Madison shortly after noon yesterday. The men, numbering some 200 or 300, had camped in a hollow here for dinner and then pressed on their way toward the Logan County line. They were induced to march back to Madison. The men camped in the courthouse yard and Keeney said he was arranging for automobiles to take them to the baseball grounds, where he expected to address them.

"The men have come a long distance and are not feeling very good about this situation," said President Keeney. "I shall do all in my power to turn them back, and just as soon as the rest of the men come in from the mountains I'll talk to them. It is no easy job.

"I never saw so many men on the march before. From Racine to Madison this morning there must have been 9000 or 10,000 men. There are about 2000 ex-service men among them."

Secretary Mooney said:

"It would be suicide for the men to advance. General Bandholtz seems to command the State. He summoned us, Keeney and me, at 4 o'clock this morning, and a short time later we left Charleston to stop the men."

UNIFORM LAWS DISCUSSED

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The national conference of Commissioners of Uniform State Laws gave over its Thursday night session to a discussion of the first tentative draft of a bill for an act concerning liability for participation in breaches of fiduciary obligations, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto. Thirty-eight states and Porto Rico are represented at the conference.

THOUSANDS DENIED LICENSES

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Applications of 10,252 persons to drive automobiles in the State of Massachusetts were denied in the eight months ending on August 1 as the result of the operation of a regulation by the State Motor Vehicle Registry calling for examination of all applicants. In the same period 60,958 licenses were issued.

PLANS AMPLIFIED TO HELP FARMERS

Agricultural Relief Act Being Perfected in Hope That It Will Prove Effective Instrument to Meet Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Plans for the administration of the Agricultural Relief Act are being amplified and perfected with every hope that it will prove an effective instrument in tiding the farmers over present abnormal conditions without further losses, it was said yesterday by Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation.

Confidence in the power of the War Finance Corporation, operating under the act recently passed, to render effective aid to agriculture was expressed also by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. The Administration is particularly gratified over the passage of this legislation, according to Secretary Hoover. It believes that, in view of the failure of several attempts along this line, the most effective method has been established at last.

The need of a plan to finance agricultural exports in view of the emergency situation is shown, said Mr. Hoover, by export figures for July. According to these statistics, wheat and its products were exported in greater quantity than in July, 1920, yet the financial returns for these exports decreased considerably. In other words, the farmer is exporting greater amounts yet often at a loss because of the depressed condition of the foreign market. Heretofore, American agriculture has been at the mercy of these market conditions and the farmer was forced to sell at prevailing prices because there were no facilities provided for financing staple products, in case he wished to hold them over.

In commenting on the Agricultural Relief Act, Mr. Meyer declared his belief that it was thoroughly workable from the administrative point of view.

"It recognizes the new conditions existing in our international and domestic trade," he said, "and aims to meet these conditions by giving the War Finance Corporation power to assist in financing the carrying of agricultural commodities until they can be marketed in an orderly way. The inability and unwillingness of foreign merchants and manufacturers to purchase the greater part of their requirements for the year during the period immediately following the harvesting of our crops, as they are accustomed to do in normal times, coupled with the failure of our own merchants and manufacturers to carry normal stocks, has brought about a situation which makes it necessary for us to market our staple agricultural products over a longer period than usual.

"The pressing need at the present time," according to Mr. Meyer, "is for additional facilities to finance our staple agricultural products so that they can be marketed more gradually than formerly. The Agricultural Relief Act aims to provide these facilities along sound lines and in a way that will be helpful not only to the producers themselves, but also to the whole business of the country."

Mr. Meyer emphasized the fact that the act is an emergency measure, designed to meet the abnormal conditions now confronting the United States.

"The experience in connection with its administration," he added, "should enable us to determine to what extent, if any, additional financial machinery of a permanent character is necessary to take care of the marketing of our staple agricultural products in an orderly way under normal conditions."

New Plan Foreseen

Rural Credits and Multiple Insurance for Farmers Embodied in Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The House of Representatives will have before it for consideration in a few months, it is forecast by Clarence MacGregor, (R.), Representative from New York, a new plan for financing farmers over critical periods embodied in the McFadden-Kenyon rural credit and multiple insurance bill.

Hearings on the bill, which have been conducted by a sub-committee of the House banking and currency committee, will reopen in October, after Congress reassembles. Interest in the measure also is being displayed by the joint congressional commission of agricultural inquiry, which heard a number of witnesses expound its theories before the recess.

The McFadden-Kenyon bill proposes to create two corporations, a rural credit society with a central bank, 48 branches, one for each state, and any number of community associations composed of farmers, and one multiple insurance league, both by separate federal charters. The multiple insurance charter is broad and liberal, authorizing the corporation to insure against any contingency. This feature of the bill provides for the use of a big life insurance company to furnish cheap multiple insurance to the members of the credit society and insure the credit obligations of the rural credit society.

The multiple insurance league is to serve two purposes, first, to furnish sound and cheap multiple insurance to the members of the credit society, as a security for credit, and second, to become a guarantor of the credit society itself by furnishing the capital for its branches, aggregating $2,400,000, and electing its auditors, who would inspect the credit society and hold one of the keys to its securities vaults.

There is nothing novel in the plan of furnishing cheap multiple insurance to the members of the credit society, so as to enable the tenant farmer to furnish as good security for credit as the richest farmer, as this has been tried in Europe for years.

The novelty of the plan consists in the use of a life insurance company to become a credit insurance company as well as a multiple insurance company. This is analogous to the British commercial credit system in the use of the "acceptance house," which is nothing more or less than a credit insurance company. These acceptance houses are the outgrowth of the old British importing merchant firms, which, in the course of their importing business, established their credit in all the important marts of the world. Now merchants of second rate credit found that by paying a small commission to the acceptance house for a more exalted name than their own, they could place their bills of exchange on the open market where they would command the lowest discount rate. In this way the British bill of exchange became standardized and performed every function of currency.

CONCLUSIVE NOTE IN PANAMA DISPUTE

Mr. Hughes, in Reply to Minister of Foreign Affairs, Says No Further Comment on Subject of Boundary Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Secretary of State has sent a conclusive note on the subject of the Panama-Costa Rica controversy to the Panama Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a special mission to the United States, in which he states:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of August 24, acknowledging the receipt of my notes addressed to your excellency under date of August 18 and August 23.

"I have given careful consideration to the contents of your excellency's note under acknowledgment, and I am unable to find that any of the statements made by your excellency require further comment from me, in view of the fact that this government, acting in accord with its obligation by reason of its special relations to Panama, has fully considered all the questions in the controversy but has found no escape from the conclusion that the governments of Panama and Costa Rica are bound by the arbitral award which was rendered after exhaustive examination of the opposing contentions by the Chief Justice of the United States. Panama and Costa Rica engaged, in the most solemn manner, to abide by this award.

"It is my earnest hope that the government and people of Panama will realize that the Government of the United States has acted in this matter in the most sincere friendship, animated solely by the desire to do complete justice and with the profound conviction that the surest safeguard of independence and territorial integrity lies in the faithful observance of international obligations."

Rejection of the engineers appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States to act as members of a commission to delimit the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama in accordance with the decree of former Chief Justice White by Panama, as reported yesterday, is not regarded as creating any serious difficulty. These two men and the commissioner appointed by Costa Rica could continue with the work even if Panama should decide not to appoint a commissioner to act with them.

Authority Denied

Appointment of American Boundary Officials Opposed by Panama.

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—Appointment of Professor John F. Hayford of Northwestern University and Professor Ora Miner Leland of Cornell University by Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court as members of a commission to lay out the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama is opposed by the Panaman Government.

Officials here have advised the Department of State in Washington that Panama declines to recognize the validity of the nominations of the two commissioners. The note sent to Washington is said to declare that, Panama having rejected the decision handed down by Chief Justice White relative to the frontier, the arbitration agreement entered into before that award was made does not exist. If it were existent, authority from Panama and Costa Rica would be necessary before Chief Justice Taft could make nominations to the commission, it is claimed by President Porras.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Until official notification of the Panaman Government's refusal to recognize the commissioners and to appoint its representative is received here, no formal cognizance of the new situation will be taken by the State Department.

HISTORIC SCENES TO BE FILMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, North Carolina — W. C. Crosby of the North Carolina community service is supervising here the reconstruction of the historical scenes enacted on Roanoke Island 300 years and more ago. After completion of his work, motion picture films will be made to reproduce the landing of the first English colonial ships to touch America's shores and other interesting features of those early days.

PRINTERS ASPIRE TO 44-HOUR WEEK

International Typographical Union Members to Support the "Job" Workers of Canada and United States in Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec — A resolution urging the members of the International Typographical Union to bend all their energies toward securing the establishment of the 44-hour week in job printing plants in the United States and Canada, and, this having been accomplished, to begin operations toward securing a shorter week in newspaper offices, was adopted at the sixty-sixth annual convention of the organization in Quebec, with a large attendance of delegates from all parts of America. This resolution was introduced in the form of a report from the shorter-day committee, which was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The 10 per cent assessment now levied for the strike pay of those men out of work in shops where this proposal has not been recognized will be continued, and the executive committee was empowered to render assistance wherever required in this connection. The convention also decided to start a propaganda campaign, among all Labor unions, in favor of a general boycott in the United States and Canada of the productions of all firms which had not recognized the 44-hour demands of the Typographical Union, and which were running open shops.

Power was given to the executive committee of the union to recommence negotiations with the American Publishers Association relative to the contract governing hours of work and wages, to arrange a tentative agreement and to submit the same to the rank and file of the union in a referendum.

Labor Leader Welcomed

Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, was given an enthusiastic reception when he addresed the convention. Mr. Gompers said that all over the world, just before or soon after the armistice, there had grown up an idea among capitalists that they must secure the master hand over the working people of the world. In the United States there had been a premeditated decision to give Labor battle. Organized Labor, however, had taken up the challenge and had halted the shock troops of its enemies.

Mr. Gompers referred to the sacrifices of Labor during the war for the conquering of imperialism and autocracy. That fight had transformed the men of Labor from the old style to a new conception of their position. They now knew their worth. When the war came to an end the men of Labor were no longer regarded by Capital as patriots. They were to be forced back into the position of drudges. It was then proposed to establish an industrial autocracy in the United States and Canada; the Labor movement was a protest against autocracy of every brand, whether political or industrial.

Protecting Non-Union Men

Mr. Gompers said that never in history had the slave owners put up much of a fight to liberate their slaves. It was, therefore, strange that employers today were spending millions of dollars to protect the liberties and rights of their non-union employees. The employers argued that non-union Labor had to be protected from the unions. He reminded the delegates that when non-union men were locked out they always appealed to the federations of Labor for help—assistance which had never been refused when the cause was just. Organized Labor was engaged in a defensive fight, and was standing surer than ever to take advantage of improved conditions when the industrial pendulum swung back.

Mr. Gompers denounced the anti-picket legislation introduced into the United States Congress, and said that attempts to break down the Chinese exclusion wall by Hawaiian interests had been stopped by the opposition of Labor. The fight would have to be kept up, however, said Mr. Gompers, for the attempt to get Chinamen into Hawaii was only a forerunner to an attempt to introduce them into the United States.

International American Labor

Dealing with the relations between the American Federation of Labor and Canada, Mr. Gompers said these were characterized by mutuality, and autonomy in internal affairs was respected. Attempts now being made to divide them would fail if they stood by their doctrine. In conclusion Mr. Gompers spoke approvingly of the coming Washington conference on disarmament, but contended that Labor should be represented at it.

John Manning, New York, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the convention in support of the union label for all goods, and said that he could conceive of no employer more unfair than the member of a union who earned union money, but who purchased commodities not carrying this stamp. Atlantic City, New Jersey, was chosen as the meeting place for the convention of 1922.

SHIPPING RATES TO PACIFIC ARE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—Announcement is made here of reduction of 25 per cent on water rates on carload and less than carload rates from East St. Louis, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, via the Panama Canal to all Pacific coast ports. These rates were equalized with rail rates during the war and the new rates are, therefore, 25 per cent under all-rail rates from the same points of origin to all ports on the Pacific coast. The revision of the rates was made by the Gulf Conference Lines, in connection with the Mississippi-Warrior River barge lines, and was first announced here by the Luckenbach Steamship Company.

The tariffs in question cover the Mississippi-Warrior Barge Lines, in connection with the Luckenbach Steamship Company, and the Pacific-Caribbean Gulf Steamship Line. They cover through joint rates on class and commodity freight between the points referred to on the Mississippi River. They open the entire Mississippi Valley to Pacific coast shipments at lower rates in about the same time as rail freight schedules, and likewise open the Pacific coast to Mississippi Valley manufacturers at the same low rates, so that the announcement is considered to be of considerable importance to manufacturers, distributors and importers of raw materials. The new rates include insurance on the river, but not on the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean.

RUSSIAN CONFERENCE INVITATION DECLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Ever since the matter of affording relief to Russia was broached, the desire of the Administration to keep it free of political connection has been made evident. In line with this purpose is the refusal of this government to accept an invitation from France to participate with European governments in a conference regarding the Russian situation.

What the United States has undertaken to do in sending relief to Russia is purely humanitarian in character. Herbert Hoover is acting, not as Secretary of Commerce, but as chairman of the American Relief Administration. His associates are persons who have no connection with the government but are chosen because of their experience of association with relief bodies of one kind or another. As a government, the United States is unwilling to lend itself to any movement that has the slightest hint of political color.

Walter Lyman Brown, the United States representative of the Russian relief work in Europe, will confer with the representatives of other countries that may be interested in the relief of Russia if it is deemed advisable, but he will not act as the representative of the United States Government.

SEVERE PENALTY FOR LIQUOR VIOLATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California,—Cafés, so-called soft-drink stands and other places proved to have been violating the Volstead act by the selling of liquor probably will be made the object of abatement proceedings, according to Frank M. Silva, United States attorney for this district. Such proceedings, if successful, would close such establishments for one year, and would prevent their being used, rented or leased for any other purpose during that period.

The object of this proceeding would be to compel owners of buildings rented for cafés and resorts to be more careful that their tenants did not violate the law. Mr. Silva has been in several conferences with other federal officials on the subject, and, in all probability, will take this action. Asked if such proceedings, when taken up, would be directed against places whose operators had been convicted in the past, he replied that they "most certainly would."

NATURAL SCIENCE AID TO IDEALISM

William E. Ritter, Retiring President of Association for Advancement of Science, Says World Needs Ethical System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Only a carefully worked out and unqualified system of natural ethics will secure the continued progress of western civilization and save it from deterioration and decay, according to Prof. William E. Ritter, retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Ritter, who is a director of the Scripps Institute for Biological Research of the University of California, spoke at a public reception in Wheeler Hall, on the university campus, to the 150 natural scientists at the fifth annual meeting of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He spoke directly in reply to the charge that natural science has been hostile to idealism. He said, in part:

"Idealism has been purely the imagination of man during the last century. It is a speculative philosophy, and science has not harmed the real idealism, but has gone its way, single-minded, bent only on the acquisition of information for man's use. The fact is thrown in the faces of scientific workers that science is implacably hostile to idealism; that in these last years, not satisfied with its victory over idealism, it has entered into a full alliance with the ancient and mythical 'powers of darkness' and malignity to accomplish the destruction of idealism itself, and all that idealism has created in the world.

"I deny this. Never has science been deliberately hostile to idealism. Never has it acted purposely against idealism. In so far as science has injured idealism, it has done so undesignedly and unwittingly. Science has ever gone on its way, bent only on ever increasing man's store of natural knowledge, and penetrating further into the depths of natural truth. The idealism of scientists differs from that of other men only as technical knowledge differs from common knowledge. The idealism of Christian theology and of last century's speculative philosophy and pseudo-idealism are disembodied idealism. They are mythical or dramaturgic idealism, consequently they have been stripped of some of their power, and it is only false power that has been taken from them and they have suffered only as thousands upon thousands of other products of man's imagination have suffered when it breaks away from its naturalistic setting and its control by the totality of human life.

"For myself, I am convinced that western civilization has come at last to a situation where nothing short of an unqualified and carefully worked-out system of natural ethics will secure its continued progress; indeed, will save it from deterioration and final decay. Ours is a day for great and fateful decisions. Mighty goals of objective reality and mighty policies of action must be chosen from. Neither optimism nor pessimism, but that confidence which the wisely-informed alone can possess is now as never before 'the way of salvation.'"

Professor Ritter's was the most important public address made, though many deeply-interesting discourses and discussions were heard by the members of the 26 affiliated organizations of the association. The sessions occupied three days and were held in the different buildings of the University of California.

WINDOW SHADES

Should be ordered now, to insure prompt delivery.

Brenlin Unfilled Cloth, $1.35 each
Columbia Tint Cloth, $1.15 each

Made to order. Guaranteed Rollers. Hemmed Sides. Crochet Pulls. Complete.

STOCK SHADES

3' x 6'

Water Color Shades: All colors, 50c each
Glazed Hollands; Blue-Green-Ecru-Drab: 37½c each

CROWN SHADE & SCREEN CO.

44 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

Parcel Post 10c per order extra.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Today—Saturday holiday.

On Monday—Tuesday—and Wednesday of next week:

Certain furniture at half price—closing the August Sale.

Suites and odd pieces of various kinds—

All good.

FULL PUBLICITY CONFERENCE NEED

Open Sessions Best Means of Gaining Ends Desired, Says James Hamilton Lewis—Public Should Know Everything

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the sessions of the coming disarmament conference in Washington should be entirely open so that the public may know everything which goes on, is the opinion of former Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who says that although he does not believe in the possibility of anything being attained by the conference, full publicity through open sessions would be the best means for gaining the ends desired.

"The public should know everything that goes on in the conference," said Mr. Lewis in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "So that would prevent any imposition upon us through misunderstanding by our own delegates of diplomatic trickery from foreign delegates, all of whom have been educated to believe that everything is fair that gets an advantage for them at the disadvantage of the other."

As a means of bringing about the desired publicity of open sessions, Mr. Lewis said that if he were still a member of the Senate he would introduce a joint resolution of instruction to the American delegates that they participate only in an open session.

Era of Secrecy Past

"We have pased the era of secret sessions in anything which affects the public," he said. "Since the business of the public should be public business, we need only let the public know that by action on its part, such as the resolution I just mentioned, and delegates would be influenced to obey that public, or the fear of defeat in the office which they hold would coerce them to do so.

"I suggest that as a means of bringing the question before the public the movement for open sessions be started by calling a public meeting at Boston, in historic Faneuil Hall, under that spirit of Massachusetts liberty and intellectual intelligence. I will promise to repeat it by calling a similar meeting in Chicago, Illinois. Other states can be trusted to follow the example of the east and the west."

Asked if he agreed with former Congressman James W. Good, who asked for the cancellation of the debt owing to the United States by European countries on condition of world disarmament, thus bringing about a rehabilitation of international exchange and a revival of business and industry, in addressing the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday, Mr. Lewis said that he is absolutely opposed to any such cancellation. He declared that some sort of an amicable arrangement should be made whereby these debts could be paid during a period of a number of years, but that cancellation was not to be thought of, as they are obligations legitimately incurred and should be paid in full.

Debt Cancellation Urged

Cancellation of the debt to the United States by European countries upon condition of world disarmament was urged by former Congressman James W. Good of Iowa, addressing the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce this week.

Rehabilitation of international exchange and the renewal of business and industry would be the result of such cancellation, he asserted.

"We have just come down from a $7,000,000,000 cost of government to a $4,000,000,000 budget," he said. "After this year the cost of government will be in the neighborhood of $3,500,000,000 and if we have world disarmament the cost of government in the United States will be $3,000,000,000 or less, and that affects every man's pocketbook, every man's business. The cut of $3,000,000,000 in our government appropriations means that much less to be collected in revenue, means that such an amount of money is made available for reinvestment in industry.

"It is just as impossible for France and Great Britain to pay us the great amount of money owing us as it is for me to jump over the Otis Building.

Forget and Forgive

"The United States would be doing the big thing to forget and forgive. The interest on the national debt of France alone is $2,000,000,000 a year. Never before has the United States attempted to pay off its own debt so quickly as we have since the war. At the close of the Civil war our debt was $2,381,530,294, and when we entered the world war, more than 50 years later, we still had outstanding Civil war obligations of $1,006,281,572. Our per capita debt at the close of the Civil War was $68 and our per capita wealth was $719. Our per capita debt now is $223 and our per capita wealth $2372. The relative ratio of debt and wealth is thus kept up. It is too much to expect taxation to wipe this out all at once.

"For this year the United States has appropriated for national defense the sum of $750,000,000, while Great Britain has appropriated $840,000,000, almost $1,000,000,000. Interest on the American national debt, $923,000,000, and the sinking fund requirement, $265,000,000, is $1,188,000,000. The same item in the Great Britain budget, called the national service fixed debt charge, is $1,676,000,000, and the United Kingdom has 40 per cent of our population and 30 per cent of our wealth. With the nations of the world agreeing to disarmament it may easily be seen what effect that would have upon the cost of government of our country alone when I say that the $750,000,000 appropriation could be cut down to $200,000,000."

Open Discussions Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Open discussions at the disarmament conference are favored by Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, who has just returned from Europe. Mr. Coudert said that it was the public's right to have as much of the discussion open as possible. There would be serious moments when the best interests of all parties concerned would be served by executive sessions. There were many things that could be said between the representatives of the various nations which would be understood perfectly by those who heard them, but would be capable of great distortion in the public press.

Mr. Coudert did not mean international distortion but merely that they would lose in transmission by cable and in translation into other languages, as well as in their appearance in cold type in this country, those nuances of expression which would make possible the understanding of those who heard them.

CANADA'S WEALTH OF TIMBER AREAS

Dominion Forest Resources Said to Insure Its Continued Supremacy as Wood Exporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—That Canada's advantages in the possession of vast forest resources and extensive water power are such as will continue to insure the Dominion supremacy as a producer of timber and other forest products for many years to come is the opinion of Edward Beck, who, as a representative of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, has just returned to Montreal after four months spent in investigating the forest resources of Europe and the conditions under which they are operated. Mr. Beck's investigations took him to Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, France, and Great Britain. Canada's advantages in this respect were so great, said Mr. Beck, that they would never be challenged successfully if judicious means were employed for their maintenance.

"Scandinavian forests are pigmy in extent in comparison with Canada's," said Mr. Beck to an interviewer in Montreal, "but over there they have learned how to make the best of what they have. Sweden undoubtedly leads in progressive forestry, in intelligent legislative control, in the maintenance of educational institutions for the promotion of forest science and in the liberality of public expenditure on forest upkeep; but Norway and Finland are also well to the fore in this regard. Their intensive methods of cultivation, which enable them to produce on a given area a yield three or four times greater than that ordinarily obtained from Canada's uncultivated forests, may not be altogether applicable to conditions as they exist here, but their system of management and the support given by the State to the forest industry, under both public and private ownership, is well worthy of emulation by the provinces of the Dominion.

Foreign Forest Policies

"Practically all of the progressive forest policies of the countries visited owe their existence to the state. In nearly every case the state, realizing the importance of perpetuating the forests as well as the infeasibility of private capital, however willing to meet the situation, is making generous financial provision for reafforestation as well as legislating to the same end. Even in Great Britain, where forest products play but a minor part in the domestic economy, the Forest Commission is devoting a considerable proportion of the £3,500,000 voted by Parliament for forest regeneration to assisting private owners to replant their waste lands."

Trade conditions in the pulp and paper industry, in which the Scandinavian countries are Canada's most formidable competitors, Mr. Beck found to be no better if as good, as they are in the Dominion. The business was virtually stagnant throughout the summer and lack of orders and industrial readjustments and disturbances were mainly held responsible. Some Scandinavian mills which in 1920 took on long term contracts at profitable prices to supply pulp to Great Britain and France have found it impossible to carry them out in th face of falling prices. Many of the mills were wholly or partly shut down. Most of the manufacturers were exceedingly pessimistic as to the future. In Finland, whose money was worth less than that of any other European country, except Austria and Germany, the mills were more active, export trade to the United States keeping them going. But the manufacturers there said that the benefit was a dubious one as they had to pay so highly for needed imports that their profits were entirely absorbed.

Tariff Protection

"British paper makers," said Mr. Beck, "expect to benefit by pending tariff legislation which undertakes to give protection to certain so-called 'key industries' in the United Kingdom, among which paper making is classed. They have also recently been granted a substantial tariff preference by Australia, and are out to recapture that market which was largely supplied by Canada during the war.

"Just before leaving the British Isles I was informed that there was some revival there and in France in the demand for Canadian pulp."

SMALLER OUTPUT DUE TO WAGE CUTS

Proclamation of Labor Federation's Executive Council Shows Determination to Oppose Any Further Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Action of the American Federation of Labor executive council in sending out to all the country a proclamation on the unemployment situation, rather than sending a letter to the various unions, is regarded as further indicating the importance of the issue at stake.

Union Labor's determination to fight against wage reductions, which it regards as part of a plan of employers to force the open shop upon the country, has been illustrated in almost every action of the council here this week. It remained for the proclamation to summarize the temper of Labor on the unemployment situation thus:

"In the interests of the millions of wage earners that are unemployed, and the millions of those dependent upon the wage earners for their livelihood, the executive council demands that both our federal and state governments immediately concern themselves with putting into operation processes of production for public improvement of buildings, roads, et cetera, and to use the credit of the country for the encouragement of productive processes.

"It also calls upon the wage earner, organized and unorganized, to resist attempts at wage reductions, and urges all the people to join in the demand that our processes of production be stabilized, and that the well-organized and concerted efforts of the exploiters of our land for the further reduction of our wages shall come to an immediate end.

"The unemployment situation is nearing a dangerous crisis. Unless dealt with in an efficient, intelligent and humane fashion, this coming winter may find feeding the hungry and starving not alone a problem of the Old World but a problem of the New World.

"Despite the numerous and, in many instances, unwarrantable demands for production and more production on the part of Labor, the fact remains that the cause of unemployment is due to the non-production on the part of employers, and the constant and persistent effort being made to lessen the ability of the great mass of our people, the wage earners of our land, to purchase the commodities and necessities of life. If production is to be enhanced, the consumption ability of the people must be enlarged. It has been demonstrated that reducing wages does not increase production. Wages have been lowered in many instances and in all cases every sort of promise has been made for an increased production, and yet we have today the greatest number of unemployed workers as a by-product to an industrial, commercial and financial situation."

The council charges that the effort to reduce wages includes a conspiracy to import Chinese labor and says:

"The people of America, as well as the wage earner, are called upon to waken to the menace that confronts the nation and threatens the welfare of our people by the influx of a people that cannot be assimilated with our race. We condemn this attempt as the most despicable yet attempted to break down American standards and as menacing the civilization of America, in order that a few enemies of Labor and a small group of profiteers may exploit Chinese labor to the detriment and irreparable injury of all honest employers and men wage earners."

The council has resumed negotiations in regard to reaffiliation with the International Federation of Trades Unions. The American Federation withdrew because of the alleged revolutionary activities of the international, and Mr. Gompers has now asked the latter at Amsterdam to modify its policies so that American Labor may cooperate with it.

CHANGES ARE MADE IN BLUE SKY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — Important changes in the corporate securities act — commonly known as the "blue sky" law—are announced by E. C. Bellows, commissioner of corporations, as having been put into effect as the result of action of the recent California state Legislature. These alterations are of especial importance as affecting the non-profit, cooperative companies, which propose to issue or sell membership certificates or other securities. The changes in the securities act are largely in favor of these cooperative organizations, and are described in Commissioner Bellows' statement, as follows:

"Under the new law it becomes necessary for non-profit, cooperative companies to apply to and receive from the commissioner or corporations permission to sell and to issue membership certificates or other securities. Heretofore these companies have been exempt from these provisions of the law.

"Another and important change allows domestic corporations to take pre-incorporation subscriptions. In the law, before it was amended, no time was fixed for a company to incorporate after the subscriptions were taken. In some conspicuous instances which have occurred in the past two years, promoters of fraudulent schemes have taken advantage of this provision to take pre-incorporation subscriptions, without ever incorporating the company. By the new law, all subscriptions shall be deemed to have been taken on the condition that the company shall be incorporated within 90 days thereafter, so that if the promoters do not take steps to incorporate within 90 days, the subscriber may bring suit to recover his money.

"An important change, also, is the addition of a proviso exempting from the definition of 'sale' an execution or delivery of a certificate or certificates evidencing a like aggregate par value of shares previously issued. The purpose of this change is to enable companies to exchange new certificates for old certificates, where the change involves only a variation in par value."

PUMPING STATION TO USE ELECTRICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine—For the first time since the fires were started under the three big boilers of the Nequasset pumping station of the Bath Water District in 1894, they were drawn this week, the day marking the elimination of steam as a motive power for the pumps. Hereafter electricity will be depended upon with gasoline as an emergency auxiliary.

A combination turbine centrifugal pump, so arranged that motive power may be furnished either by electricity or gasoline, has just been installed. This is considered the last word in water pumps and is attracting a great deal of attention among engineering experts. The engine is of six cylinders, developing 145 horse power and capable of pumping 1050 gallons of water per minute. This engine is equipped with the necessary batteries and dynamo all compactly arranged.

STATE IS TO SAVE $252,300 ANNUALLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — The first two days' working out of the new reorganization of the 63 state boards, agencies, committees and bureaux into seven departments, shows that it will work a saving of $252,300 annually to the people of the State, according to announcement by the state government, which says, in part:

"Seventy-three appointments have been entirely lost to legislative patronage, and 61 appointments have been changed from positions of legislative control to positions having advisory power only. A great stride forward has been taken in governmental efficiency. The government of California is now on a business basis; uncoordinated and complex organizations have been consolidated and simplified; responsibility has been centralized and made definite; action has been made direct; and duplication of effort has been eliminated. California now stands among the few leading states which have reorganized their governments."

ACTION TAKEN TO BAR BILLBOARDS

Two Massachusetts Towns Invoke Right Under New Law and Ask State to Prohibit Defacement of Landscape

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Availing themselves of their right under the billboard regulations of the State Department of Public Works, two Massachusetts towns, Hingham and Milton, have filed protests against the granting of licenses for the erection or maintenance of advertising billboard signs within the limits of their townships. This action is an exercise of the autonomy preserved to the communities, but, according to Arthur E. Tarbell of the highway division and in charge of the billboard regulations, is the first instance of demand for absolute prohibition of billboard construction.

Progress in the regulation of outdoor advertising is now being made, it is felt, under the revised rulings of the Department of Public Works which became effective on July 1. The growing demand that some restriction be placed on the indiscriminate defacement of the landscape by billboards resulted in legislation. The law as passed left it to the division of highways to hold public hearings and draw up rules and regulations for billboard control. The original code was revised after its operation had shown certain defects, and new regulations substituted.

Rights of Communities

In the regulations as originally drawn up it was provided that cities and towns might regulate and restrict billboards within their limits, in consistence with the law and subject to the approval of the state division. At the public hearings, however, a decided opinion developed in favor of a greater degree of autonomy for the communities, by which they would have more power in dictating the location of outdoor advertising signs. The new rules accepted this attitude.

"Upon receipt of an application for the location of a sign in any city or town," the revised regulation reads, "notice shall be forwarded to the officials in charge of licenses in the city or town where said sign is to be located, setting forth that such application has been received, and that unless disapproval on the part of said officials within 20 days of date of application, action will forthwith be taken upon the same by the division. If objection to the location of such signs as set forth in said applications is registered by officials of the city or town, a hearing shall be given by the division of highways or its representative before action is taken upon said application by the division."

Action Has Been Taken

This provision of the billboard laws has been invoked in several cases by the towns and has resulted in the refusal of permits for the construction of advertising signs in many cases. The protest of Hingham and Milton against erection of any billboards, however, is the first demand for a general prohibition. The protest was made after the selectmen of both towns had been petitioned by a large number of citizens to establish a barrier against construction of signs. It was urged that the billboards constituted a defacement of the landscape of the towns and that popular sentiment against them should operate to prohibit them.

The billboard regulations specify certain localities where boards are not to be erected and where they must be torn down if already erected. Billboards built before the regulations became effective and not subject to the specifications of the rules, however, are permitted to stand.

Popular action on the part of the citizens of the two towns concerned in the present protest is regarded as a logical culmination of the agitation that has been carried on by improvement organizations for several years. This agitation has been aided in attaining its end by a general agreement that the State should have the responsibility of regulation with the concurrence of the towns, and it is felt that public opinion will see that the law is successfully applied.

WITNESS ENCOURAGED LIQUOR SALESMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"Policemen are conservators of the peace. It is their duty to prevent crime, not to encourage its commission. Nothing can be more reprehensible than to induce the commission of crime for the purpose of apprehending and convicting the perpetrator."

This is the view taken by A. J. Weber, Justice of the Utah Supreme Court, in a written opinion which reverses the decision of the district court in the case of the State against John McCornish, charged with violating the prohibition law.

"To advise or encourage a criminal act is itself a crime," writes Justice Weber. "In his zeal and anxiety to apprehend some one in a criminal act, the prosecuting witness deliberately planned and induced the commission of an offense which otherwise would not have been committed by anyone. If an offense was committed in this case it was committed solely by the prosecuting witness."

The evidence in the case showed that a city policeman went to a local hotel, procured a room and as a guest urged the defendant to supply him with liquor.

DRY LEADERS ARE AGAINST PETTINESS

State Legislation Providing for Punishment of Officials Who Violate Terms of Law Is Favored by Prohibition Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League of this State has gone on record in favor of federal and state legislation providing for punishment of officials who, in violation of the explicit terms of the enforcement law, either to discredit prohibition or its enforcement, or for purposes of blackmail, or to cover up their complicity in violation of the law on a large scale, break down the protection of the home by unlawfully searching homes without warrant, and disregard the rights of individuals by searching persons and baggage without such probable cause as would, under similar conditions, warrant detention or investigation in other cases.

The league does not believe that home brew should be legalized, and thinks that it is not legalized by the proposal adopted by the House of Representatives. But, believing that the matter of home brew will have taken care of itself by the time big liquor crimes are stopped, the league is opposed to anything which permits the waste of any time in the search of homes for home brew which is intended to be used only for home consumption, when vastly more important matters imperatively demand prompt, vigorous action.

In the local situation the league has kept its record clear from approval of unlawful things; it has refrained from charging bad faith against the police officials of the city in order to avoid being put into a position where it could be accused of being afraid of the reaction from thorough enforcement, or of objecting to enforcement merely because Tammany was doing it.

But now that the public has come to understand that these alleged abuses are already unlawful, the league believes the time has come to say that, while it will resist any attempt to destroy the effectiveness of honest enforcement efforts, and will expose judges and magistrates who liberate criminals, it will also join with level-headed, conservative, law-abiding citizens generally in a vigorous stand against either official lawlessness or fanatical attention to such things as individual hip-pockets at the expense of efficiency in stopping the crooks who are permitted to make fortunes by dealing in hundred and thousand case lots of liquor.

BEAUTY · STRENGTH · POWER · COMFORT

HAYNES'

GREATEST OFFERINGS

THE NEW 1922 HAYNES 55 $1785 F.O.B. FACTORY

By the frequency with which the new 1922 Haynes models 55 and 75 are seen on the highways and boulevards, you may know the instant enthusiasm which has greeted them in the few short weeks since their introduction. This is true evidence that these two new Haynes offerings give the motorist the fullest advantage, not only in price, but in obtaining cars which express proved principles of desirability which otherwise would not be available for many months.

The Haynes 55 is a new production possessing many desirable developments and refinements.

The body is greatly beautified. A full, five-passenger touring car, with a 121-inch wheel base and the famous velvety-powered Haynes-built, light-six motor, it surpasses all expectations at the low price—$1785, f. o. b. Kokomo. The utmost in style, economy, durability and performance has been given this light-weight car. Individual fenders and steps fit gracefully into its semi-sporty lines. Exterior cowl lights, cord tires and genuine leather upholstery add to its appearance. Mechanically, the Haynes 55 more than fulfills your expectations for ruggedness, dependability and reserve power.

THE NEW 1922 HAYNES 75 $2485 F.O.B. FACTORY

Several months in advance of the usual time of presentation of such a car comes this new 1922 model Haynes 75, priced fully a thousand dollars below what you would ordinarily expect it to be.

A newly-developed, big, powerful Haynes-built engine, perfected after many months of careful, scientific research, equipped with the Haynes fuelizing system, assures power, flexibility and acceleration even greater than ever before enjoyed with the always popular Haynes power plant. Larger valves, larger intake and exhaust, thermostatic engine heat control and other decidedly advanced features emphasize the distinct advantages of the Haynes 75 motor alone.

The new 1922 Haynes 75 has a more rugged chassis and in lines and finish, as well as fittings, is completely a 1922 idea. The seven-passenger touring car offers the extreme of luxury and utility in such a production, and the price—$2485, f. o. b. factory—is in keeping with the Haynes policy of extending to the purchaser every benefit of the organizations manufacturing and distributing methods.

The Haynes models 55 and 75 are the result of more than a quarter century of fine automobile manufacturing by the oldest automobile institution in the United States. Consequently, these Haynes models represent the combined skill of a corps of engineers who possess the accumulated experience of such an extensive period

[*All Prices quoted are f.o.b. factory*]

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, *Kokomo, Indiana*

EXPORT OFFICE: 1715 BROADWAY, *New York City, U.S.A.*

1893 · THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR · 1921

TANGIER QUESTION AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Harbor Concessions on "International" Basis Seem to Be in France's Favor, and Spaniards Strive for Their Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco—The Tangier question is again effervescing, and it may fairly be said, with an effort toward moderation, that the prospects have been worse recently than for some time. The state of things, and the possibilities from the full international point of view, are such that those who have not felt themselves to be directly concerned with this affair should take notice. The case is the more serious for the fact that some of those most intimately interested are not only not doing their best to ameliorate the difficulties, but in certain cases appear to be deliberately fomenting them, and it is clear that the matter cannot be continued in the present uneasy and most dangerous way.

Apart from the general question as to the desirability of the change of régime from the international to something more definite, upon which France and Spain are agreed, and the further point as to the power which shall exercise control in the future, upon which of course there is a clear cut and emphatic difference of opinion, there are three subjects of a special character that are hastening the advent of serious difficulties at present. One of these, according to critics of the situation here, is the methods by which French propaganda in Tangier, with the apparent object of strengthening the French complexion of the place, is being pursued; another is the question of the concession to a so-called international company, which is essentially French, to construct new harbor works, and exploit them; and the third is the inexplicable hesitation of France, according to the same critics, to come to conference upon the matter, to which she has been invited by both England and Spain. There has been much mystery, so it is said, upon this delay, and the outside world has not unreasonably attributed it to the many other preoccupations of England who, for the moment, did not appear to have time to devote herself to serious arbitration in a matter of this kind. The truth, as it is now stated, is that both Spain and England have expressed their desire to have the matter finally settled, but France has hung back from the conference, while in the meantime what are regarded as French aggressions are intensified.

Question of Propaganda

The propaganda question is troublesome. Within limits, of course, it is impossible and not even desirable to restrict the exercise of propaganda by interested parties in Tangier. At the same time the international régime makes the situation difficult, one calling for the exercise of much tact, and superficially it would seem that while propaganda were better omitted, the intense rivalries that exist between the French and Spanish colonies have led to its being exercised in the most provocative manner.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more explosive than the feeling that continuously reigns in Tangier as between the French and the Spanish, how the peace is preserved between them so well as it is has been remarkable. In the circumstances it is natural that both sides should canvas neutral opinion, including that of England in such category, the inclination of London being, of course, paramount in this matter. It is declared that the French are to a certain extent sheering away from their position in this matter, and appear to be more and more disposed toward an independent manner. While certain propaganda is inevitable, as is agreed, there is a strong feeling outside purely French circles that, having regard to the delicacy of the situation, there should be some self-imposed limitations of time and character.

French Notables' Visit

These points have been raised by the recent visits of a French squadron to Tangier, and, almost immediately afterwards, of General Mangin, both events being made the subjects of big French patriotic demonstrations. While there might have been a question as to the desirability of these affairs at any time under the international régime and with circumstances what they were, the aforesaid critics regard it as unfortunate that they should happen immediately after the violent outburst between the French and Spanish that recently took place in the streets of Tangier, the consequence of which might have been of a very serious character. This affair needed the most careful diplomacy for adjustment.

The visit of the French squadron followed immediately upon this serious disturbance, one of the two causes of which was the alleged offensive behavior of those on board a French troopship toward a Spanish cruiser in the harbor of Tangier. When the squadron came to Tangier the admiral and officers were, naturally and properly, feasted by the French authorities and colony. The Sultan's representatives were conspicuous at these gatherings. French colonists undertook the decoration of the city, and four days of festivals, with all kinds of celebrations, were arranged. French subjects and people of friendly nationalities were invited to go on board the cruisers. Descriptions of the proceedings were cabled to the outside world through French agencies and it was stated that "the enthusiasm was general." While these proceedings were being enacted, the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII, which was the one in the harbor a little while before at the time it was declared an offense was offered to the Spanish flag, left the harbor and was replaced by the Reina Regente, which of course was simple coincidence.

Tangier's French Colony

There were more celebrations upon the visit of General Mangin shortly afterward. The main point in public speeches was the assistance given to France by "the colony." Of course the French colony in Tangier was referred to, but it is represented by critics of the circumstances that there is here something in the nature of a double entendre in that it may seem that the whole of Tangier is being regarded as a French colony, as the French would like it to be. This, of course, is no doubt an exaggeration of an idea, but the fact of its existence has to be stated. During his stay in Tangier, General Mangin was the guest at a function organized by the Combatants Union, at which the President, in a speech in which he recalled "the glorious intervention of General Mangin in Morocco in 1911 and again in 1913," declared that "no ovations accorded to him anywhere would be more sincere than those of the population of Tangier." Their colony had known its duty, and had proved it by answering the call made to it in less than 24 hours. General Mangin made a very proper speech in reply, and at the end of it gave a word of praise to the qualities of the native soldiers who had fought for France.

Strong protests have been made against the action of a French weekly newspaper published in Tangier in completely distorting an interview which the president of the Chamber of Commerce in Tangier, Julio Carrillo, gave recently to the representative of a Madrid daily journal. The circumstances are such that it is asserted by the Spanish newspaper in Tangier, "The Porvenir," that the transformation of the statements of Mr. Carrillo must have been deliberate. In the interview as printed in Madrid, Mr. Carrillo said that "Tangier is and ought to be Spanish like Tetuán and Larache;" as it was reprinted in the Tangier paper some days afterward it was stated that "Tangier was lost so far as Spain is concerned, and that on the other hand it would gain in the hands of France, who, if it were ceded to her, would make due indemnity." Mr. Carrillo, of course, entirely repudiates these latter suggestions.

Harbor Concessions International

A statement concerning the harbor works concession has already been made. The news was suddenly sprung upon Spain that the Sultan had granted a concession for such new works to an "international" company, and that they would be begun at once. There was an addition to this intimation that Tangier was rejoicing. It was apparent that the entire scheme was French. Madrid newspapers for the most part expressed their astonishment that Spain had not been consulted in a matter of such supreme importance, and, having regard to the extreme seriousness of the subject, forbore to comment upon it, merely remarking upon the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with France.

There has been necessity to make comment since then. There are important developments. It is understood that the British view is entirely opposed to this concession being allowed to go through. It is held that it would be undesirable in any circumstances, and that above all the question of régime must be settled first. The British Chamber of Commerce at Tangier has sent to the British Merchants Morocco Association a protest against the scheme. It has been ascertained that one British subject is interested in the "international" company, and in certain quarters the inference has been hastily deducted that the British Government approved of the scheme. A semi-official denial has been given to this idea, and also to the suggestion that in effect Tangier already forms more or less of a part of the French protectorate. In addition the most important representatives of British commerce in Tangier have sent a strong united protest to the British Government against the terms and conditions under which it is sought, against all right and reason, as it is put, and without taking into account the interests of the country, to carry through by the Sultan, as a matter of favor to France, the concession of the harbor or works and their exploitation for a long number of years. The representatives of all other countries in Tangier except France are associating themselves with this protest.

It has to be added that the scheme recently prepared and published in a London newspaper, obviously French inspired—whereby a new régime might be established in which Spain would be bottled up in a part of Tangier and have a "corridor through to her zone, while France had the rest"—has met with the pronounced and final disapproval of every Spaniard in Tangier and every newspaper and public person in Spain. There is the best authority for saying that the idea put forward could not for a single moment be discussed.

NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR AND LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—As the result of pressure brought to bear upon it, the New South Wales Trades and Labor Council has now qualified its former resolution adopting the fundamentals of prohibition. The latest decision is as follows:

"That this council, fully understanding the issues involved in a class fight, is convinced that prohibition will not solve the problem of unemployment. Therefore the council directs the working class movement not to divide its forces or waste its energies in the advocacy of prohibition or other palliatives, but to concentrate on the greater historic mission of the working class, namely, the abolition of wage slavery."

NEW "MAN OF THE HOUR" IN AUSTRIA

Dr. John Schober, Third Chancellor of Republic, Had Led the Police Under Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—The latest government crisis, by far the most serious since the beginning of the Austrian Republic, came to an end when Dr. Schober accepted the post of Chancellor and formed a functionary cabinet. For three long weeks all kinds of solutions of the crisis were considered, tried and found to be useless; the three political parties could not manage to agree.

Formerly, in the old Danube monarchy, and more than once under similar circumstances has it been necessary to have recourse to a cabinet of functionaries and, more especially, during the nationalist struggle, when all political compromise between the parties became impossible. And, more than once, such a solution was found to be productive of good to the country. Now Dr. Schober has become the third Chancellor of the new Republic of Austria, on the demand of the partisans of a "Greater Germany."

Dr. Schober was formerly the president of police of Vienna, and as such he rendered a great amount of service. Under his régime, Vienna became a safe place for political adventurers. This might have had serious consequences for the city, which was already experiencing the utmost difficulty in nourishing its inhabitants. The only thing that remains to Vienna of the old régime is an excellent police force and a still more excellent chief.

It was generally well known that Dr. Schober was both conciliating and inflexible, that the police under him would do their duty and that anyone could wander the streets at night in perfect security and leave his house unprotected. It was his intrepidity that Vienna had to thank for the fact that it is the only town of the former monarchy where the revolution, with all its entails, passed off, without public order being disturbed.

Dr. Schober is actually the third Chancellor of the Austrian Republic. The first was the Socialist, Dr. Renner. He governed with the Democratic Socialists and the Christian Socialists. Those were not easy times. But the government had the support of the population and, in this manner, much could have been achieved. Unfortunately, Dr. Renner was no statesman, though a politician. The party man in Dr. Renner was the cause of much harm being done to the country and no good results being obtained.

Dr. Renner saw nothing but Socialists everywhere. He leaned toward the Hungarian Communists and had more than a friendship for the Moscow Reds, until events in Moscow somewhat cooled his ardor. His foreign policy was specially adventurous, now leaning to the West to obtain succor, and then again to the East, in the hope of obtaining independence. When the Hungarian boycott began, his combination went to pieces.

In November, 1920, new elections took place. The Christian Socialist Party was strengthened, but could not master a majority, and they were obliged to come to an agreement with the German party for the formation of a government combination. The Christian Socialist university professor, Dr. Michael Mayr of Innsbruck, then took the post of Chancellor. He did not succeed, however, in setting such a battered ship of state on a good course. He undertook voyages in all directions. Much was promised him, but the results were disheartening and the situation of the country became more insupportable every day.

All this occasioned the ever-growing desire of annexation to Germany. The annexationists were in their element. First came Tyrol, Salzburg followed, and finally Styria was expected. Dr. Mayr thought of playing all these trumps out against the Allies, but France and Italy offered opposition and Jugo-Slavia was ready to take up arms to interfere. The entente promised credit, but on condition that all thoughts o. annexation be renounced. Thus was Dr. Mayr caught in a trap and bound to go.

Dr. Schober is not the man to serve party interests. He really appears to be the right man in the right place, to put order into the troubled state of things in Austria. If he does not succeed in clearing up the situation, the outlook for Austria is not considered very hopeful.

JUSTICE SUPPLANTING PRESTIGE IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—One is tempted to speculate on reading the report of the United Provinces Liberal Deputation which interviewed the Viceroy recently. The speakers, from whom better things might have been expected, complained that the Punjab wrongs remained unredressed, that the conditions for Indians were humiliating in some of the dominions and crown colonies, that the terms of peace inflicted on Turkey were unduly severe, that there should be greater responsibility in the government, a greater Indianization of the army and a great reduction in military expenditure, that the pay of the imperial services (that means the European personnel) was far too high and should if anything be reduced and should be placed under the control of the different provincial governments. The sovereign remedy lay in a steadfast endeavor by the government and their officers to substitute justice for prestige as the rule of conduct to prevent o. pression by subordinate officials who come most in contact with the people.

Lord Reading at once took up this last point. Justice could not be substituted for prestige in that manner, because the prestige of the government depended on its unswerving execution of rigid and impartial justice. The deputation made no reference to the non-cooperation movement responsible for most of the unrest in India. But as regards the point principally stressed by the deputation, the pay of the imperial services, the latter have been most seriously affected by the great rise in the cost of living and particularly by the almost prohibitive cost of passages to England. Owing to the fall of the rupee, it now costs twice as much from Bombay to London as it did at this time last year, this being additional to the increased cost of the passage itself.

Mr. Montagu's replies to the torrent of question and complaints that have been pouring in from members of the Indian Civil Service and from officers of the Indian Army have been marked by an airy cynicism, which must be very aggravating to the victims. They are told that if the monsoon is good, trade will revive, the rupee will increase in value and all their troubles will vanish. One indignant satirist replied that he was forbidden to dabble in trade and that he had no control over the monsoon; he could only sign himself "Ora Pro Nobis."

NEW ZEALAND'S SUPPORT OF NAVY

Returned Soldiers Ask That Dominion "Forthwith Assume Its Due Share of the Burden"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The question of New Zealand's share in the naval defense of the Empire is arousing much interest in the Dominion. This is due to the fact that there is a general realization that the center of naval strategy has moved from the South Sea to the Pacific, and to the blunt warning given by Britain that she cannot go on bearing so great a share in the cost of naval defense.

New Zealanders dread a competition in armaments in which their country will be called upon to bear a larger part of the cost. For this reason and from higher considerations much interest is taken in the proposal for a naval holiday.

The dominion conference of the New Zealand Returned Soldiers Association, held recently, made a notable contribution to the discussion of the problem. New Zealanders hitherto have been content to pay toward naval defense an amount per head that was only a fraction of Britain's contribution. Britain was willing to shoulder the greater part of the burden, and an English statesman admitted that if there were no colonies, Britain would still have to maintain a great navy. New Zealanders, therefore, had little apprehension about the question. But the resolutions passed at the returned soldiers conference indicate that a realization of New Zealand's duty in this respect is spreading.

A committee presented the following resolutions as defense policy, which were carried with one dissentient voice:

Former Soldiers' Resolutions

"That although this conference is not of opinion that the peace of the world is ideally kept by national and international arrangements based on a balance of power, and although it does not approve of armed preparations for other than defensive purposes, it yet believes in the necessity for the proper defense of the British Empire and its free institutions, and, in particular, in the paramount need for adequate naval defense.

"That since the population of Great Britain contributes on an average an annual amount of over £2 per head to the support of the British Navy, while the New Zealand contribution is only about 5s. per head per annum, this conference is of opinion that New Zealand should forthwith assume its due share of the burden.

"That since it is not clear that the League of Nations is yet capable of assuming responsibility for and enforcing justice among the nations, this conference views with profound misgivings the decline of British naval power below a one-power standard, and urges the government to use every effort to secure the adoption of a one-power standard as an irreducible minimum.

British League Proposed

"That as an earnest of its sense of the urgent need for public recognition and satisfaction of the requirements of naval defense, this conference begs to recommend to the Canteens Funds Disposal Board that the interest from the fund (which totals £80,000) should be applied to such objects as may best secure such public recognition and satisfaction, provided, however, that the moneys shall not be applied in substitution of any government liability."

A resolution also placed on record the support of the conference of the League of Nations, and its hope that the League would finally abolish the need for rival armaments.

It was contended that one of the surest means of establishing a league of all nations was the formation of a "league of British nations," and the making of such a league workable, as an object lesson for a larger league. The greater league, it was said, was only possible when representatives of large sections of the human race, such as the British Empire, the United States, China, and Japan could meet together under the dominating idea of the necessity for harmonizing their conflicting interests.

ONTARIO WELCOMES CARMEN'S UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"It is stronger now than when it was formed," said E. C. Drury, Premier, in speaking to the Railway Carmen of America concerning the Farmer-Labor coalition in the Ontario Legislature. "It is proceeding along advanced lines, and is able to give the Province something of progressive legislation, and, I think, to serve the needs of the citizens.

"I take great pleasure in welcoming the Railway Carmen of America to our Province, because I think it should be a creed with us on both sides of the international boundary line to cultivate in every possible manner good will between the two great nations. The future of North America, the future of the New World, lies in the cultivation and strengthening of the good feeling between the two countries.

"I congratulate organized Labor on its steady attitude. I congratulate it because it has steered clear of the dangers and pitfalls of the times and I think trades unionism has done good service. We recognize that the man who can be loyal to a class has made a decided advance over the man who is loyal only to himself; but I would like to point out to you that a man in any organization or any class will fall short not only of serving his day and generation, but of attaining his own ends, if he forgets, in striving after the larger interests of his own class, the larger interests of the community. Just as a man who is loyal to his union has made a decided advance over the man who is loyal only to himself, so when we think in the broader terms of citizenship we are more likely, as a class, to obtain that which is best for us.

"I think Labor in America has shown its wisdom by thinking in the broader terms of citizenship. After all, we have all the means at hand for obtaining all the reforms we need in an orderly, progressive manner."

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANADIAN TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Canadian Teachers Federation has gone on record as in favor of such steps as may be necessary to secure greater equality of teachers' qualifications throughout the jurisdiction of all the affiliated organizations comprising the Canadian Teachers Federation. Alberta teachers demanded uniformity of qualifications, but other delegates to the convention pointed out that uniformity could not be secured in a country so wide and diverse as Canada. It was, however, deemed expedient that the teaching profession throughout the Dominion should be one so far as qualification certificates were concerned. Manitoba teachers proposed that in the interests of the children of Canada, the minimum requirement of four years' high school training and two years' professional training be demanded of all candidates for permament teaching certificates. This resolution was indorsed by the convention with the elimination of the four years' high school requirement.

LABOR IN BRITISH POLITICAL ARENA

Dropping Strike Weapon, Organized Workers Returned to Ballot Box, Which They Had Once All But Discarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The various settlements which have been arrived at between employers and employed in the great British industries such as coal, engineering and cotton, have restored tranquillity to such a large area of the industrial field, and have produced such a promising atmosphere for the peaceable outcome of impending negotiations, that there seems to be for the first time during recent years a breathing space in which the position of Labor, its gains and losses, and its relationship to society may be summed up in a judicial manner.

To put it briefly, it seems to be an indubitable fact that Labor has arrived at a settled decision as between the rival policies of industrial and political action. The strike method, the policy of industrial action, after having been followed with a varying measure of success for several years, has now been all but abandoned. The eyes of Labor are turned toward the ballot box, and hopes that have been disappointed in the results of direct action are now being centered upon Parliament. It is not merely interesting as history, but it is of fundamental importance in studying the larger political and social affairs of the day to look upon the happenings of the last eight or nine years and trace the broad outline of the movement which has reached this culmination.

Militant Unionism

It will be remembered that in the two or three years before the war British trade unionism entered upon a militant phase. By the amalgamation of many small sectional unions great combinations such as the National Union of Railwaymen and the Miners Federation had come into existence, and these huge organizations were feeling their feet and boldly facing the employers and the public with demands for a higher standard of life. Three great strikes stand out in the history of that period. The miners, railwaymen and dock workers all used their industrial power to obtain certain concessions, and it was at this time that the famous triple alliance was formed. At the same time it will be recalled that the Labor Party in Parliament, which a few years previously (in 1906) had been hailed by the class-conscious workers as the palladium of their emancipation, was passing under a cloud. It was not, then, seriously counted upon as a lever for immediate uplift.

Then came the war, and with the war appeared several circumstances favorable to the workers organized industrially. In the first place an insatiable new demand for manufactured and agricultural products came into existence. The men and guns in France were ravenously consuming the output of the factories and fields in Britain. At the same time the labor market became more and more depleted with every fresh call for men. The law of supply and demand operated strongly in favor of Labor; so much so that the strike weapon was found to be unnecessary—demands were conceded for the asking.

Labor's Cooperation in War

Another outstanding factor making for the enhancement of the prestige of Labor was the fundamental importance of securing its cooperation in the conduct of the war. Without the support of organized labor Germany could not have been defeated. The proceedings of the various trade union congresses thus took on a significance which they had never before possessed. Labor became and it knew it had become the key to national security. Its enemies taunted it with having developed "swelled head"; its friends endeavored to persuade it to use its newly-won status for permanent alleviation of working-class conditions.

Among the most energetic of these latter people were the adherents of the advanced industrial movement. They preached the doctrine that the workers, in order to improve their lot, must obtain industrial and economic power. Political power, they said, would follow. The "shop-steward" movement, which seemed at the time a menace to industrial harmony but which has since almost disappeared, was a product of this agitation. Trade unionism spread rapidly. Workers who had never before been organized became associated with protective corporations. Trade union membership almost doubled in numbers.

Most important of all, though less tangible, was the change in attitude among the unions as a result of the war. A determined and uncompromising front was shown to employers and the government. This attitude stiffened in the boom of trade which followed the armistice, and at the same time great scenes of fervor were witnessed at Labor meetings. It will be remembered that it was freely rumored that there was much likelihood of a revolution.

Mr. Lloyd George's Part

How has the remarkable transformation from those "red" and unsettled conditions to the present calm been brought about? The answer is twofold: the change is partly due to the remarkable political acumen of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and partly to the inexorable march of economic circumstance. Mr. Lloyd George has kept a watchful eye upon all the undercurrents in the Labor movement ever since the 1918 election. The first great crisis he had to face was the threat of the miners in the spring of 1919. To this great menace he responded with the famous "Sankey Commission." It will be fresh in the memory how the setting up of that commission was of value in giving the miners the opportunity of fully and freely ventilating all their grievances. It also had the effect of interposing several months of delay between the first sudden onslaught of the Miners Federation and the final action of the government. That piece of farsighted strategy outmaneuvered the federation and effected a postponement of the struggle until the present year, when it was easily quelled. Another and even more menacing strike in the same year—that of the police—was also defeated by Mr. Lloyd George, this time by the device of raising the pay of the men and forming an officially managed police union.

Shortly after, the great slump in trade was visibly approaching, and this rapidly weakened the compelling power of the unions. The full effect of the process is now obvious. Industrial action is practically abandoned, and Labor is turning its attention to political weapons. This change of policy has been welcomed even by its opponents. It is generally conceded, even by those parties which disagree with the aspirations of Labor, that the safety of the community is under no serious menace from a constitutional Labor advance at the polls. With direct action out of the way, the most serious obstacle to Labor's political progress has disappeared.

ACTION IN RATE CASE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Inclusion of all its big contract customers, covering several municipalities and institutions, in the decision of the case pending before the Public Utilities Commission for a reduction of rates has been asked by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The case was brought by the City of Boston and has been joined in by individuals.

The Friendly Glow

TO make Electricity a valuable servant to you, Edison Service should be all that the name implies.

It is our fault when it is not—

But it is your fault if you don't help us to cure trouble by telling us

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DIVIDEND Increased to 6%

BEGIN NOW TO SAVE

Sept. Shares on Sale

Deposits can be made by mail.

$1 to $40 per Mo.

Merchant Co-operative Bank

51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

ASSETS $8,450,000

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

Penn the Florist — 124 TREMONT ST. BOSTON BEACH 4000

"Good Sense" Means Economy

Women's "Good Sense" Model

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

There is an economy in the Coward Good Sense Shoe for women that is not alone one of dollars and cents.

In its easy-fitting nature-shaped qualities "Good Sense" is of immense comfort, allowing full action without restrictions.

In its comfort "Good Sense" saves good nature, at the same time encouraging longer wear.

And longer wear is to be had, for these shoes are made of the very finest materials obtainable. The price is more than reasonable.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

(Near Warren St.)

RL EVERYWHERE IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Los Angeles Oakland Sacramento San Diego Fresno Stockton San Jose

Reich and Lievre

RICH AND LEE-Ä-VER

STUDY MADE OF SITUATION IN INDIA

Reactionary Effects of War and of Incursion of Western Ideas Were Believed to Be Transient Phase of Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—While much is written on the gathering storm in India, Sir Valentine Chirol, who has recently been in that country, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, although the situation is undoubtedly critical, he regards it with hope. The fermentation which is going on there under the name of the non-cooperation movement, Sir Valentine considers, is partly the effect of the ideas of liberty and self-determination awakening a sense of national consciousness during the war when the vast majority of Indians cooperated loyally together to achieve victory, and partly the reaction of an ancient static civilization against the progressive forces of the west, which inevitably shake many old foundations of belief and custom and hereditary vested interests.

The natural aspirations of the Indian educated classes for self-government have been to some extent achieved through the new legislatures recently established in India under the Government of India Act of 1919. This great advance toward self-government is recognized not only by the educated natives but also by the British raj, as but a step toward the final granting of complete Dominion Home Rule within the Empire.

That India is sufficiently advanced for the present step gives much promise, Sir Valentine considers, that this great people, numbering over 300,000,000, will in due course acquire the art of self-government. This step is but the continuation on modern lines of the policy laid down by Pitt so long ago as 1784 when, as he pointed out, the British Parliament first recognized the responsibilities and duties toward the people of India arising out of dominion over them; and every step taken since that time has had, though not always consciously, the equipment of India for self-government as the ultimate goal.

Indian Members Enlightened

Sir Valentine attended the first meetings of the new legislature in Delhi, and he was agreeably surprised to find how ably the Indian members debated the points before them and how wisely they voted in dealing with them. These members are, of course, he said, all educated men, and their speeches in English would sometimes not have been unworthy of the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster. In guiding the members as to parliamentary procedure and custom, A. F. Whyte, the president, formerly a member of the House of Commons, was exceedingly tactful and helpful, Sir Valentine declared, and the chamber gives every promise of maintaining the dignity of a first Indian Parliament.

The native ministers, somewhat alarmed by the great responsibility devolving on them through the new act, naturally looked to the British administrators for advice and were agreeably surprised to find a quite unexpected desire for cooperation, while on the other hand the administrators, being to some extent relieved of their burdensome responsibilities and of the criticisms which went with them, found that they also had something to learn from their Indian colleagues without endangering the stability and efficiency of the administrative machine.

The great difficulty in training the people to stand alone is the vast majority of uneducated natives who have no means of acquiring the art of self-government and who, until the British raj came to help them, were continually the victims of strife on account of their different religions and castes, and of civil wars and barbarous invasions. Very little attempt could be made by the administration to unify the people through the establishment of uniform customs throughout the country.

As to Popular Customs

Enlightened Indian opinion supported Lord Henry Bentinck when in 1829 he abolished one ancient barbarous native rite, but when other attempts were made to legislate against less revolting superstitions a great storm of protest was raised throughout the country. The British administrators of India have, with rare exceptions, carefully refrained from attempting to bring about any changes in the religious or social customs of the people.

The chief center of interest at the present time in India, however, Sir Valentine said, is not in the legislature nor in the Viceregal palace where Lord Reading is doing splendid work, but in a popular prophet and saint, originally an unassuming Indian lawyer, well known as Mahatma Ghandi. "I had a long extended interview with Mr. Ghandi," Sir Valentine said, "and I was much impressed by his genuineness of character and his real earnestness, for he is undoubtedly honest, is quite ascetic and self-denying, and lives in the simplest manner. It is his saintliness and unselfishness, combined with the fact that he has no axe of his own to grind, that appeals to the people of India and gives him his power."

During a long conversation Sir Valentine found that there was no point of departure from which he and Mr. Ghandi could take common ground. Mr. Ghandi desires to abolish what he calls "the satanic government of India," and put in its place complete "swaraj" or government of the Indians by themselves. He wants the people to revert to the simple life, do away with all western customs and ideas, abolish all western machinery, and restore the primitive condition of India where the native spinning wheel is once more installed in the homes and the natives themselves are making the fabrics they wear.

Mr. Ghandi's Inconsistency

Such a theory involves the abandonment of all railways and automobiles, telegraphs and other conveniences, but does not prevent Mr. Ghandi himself from being sufficiently illogical to make use of these western improvements, nor does it prevent him traveling in a high-powered automobile. While Mr. Ghandi preaches non-cooperation without violence, the inevitable result of his preaching is that riots have too often dogged his footsteps and those of his lieutenants. It is true that the brothers Ali, the leaders of the caliphate agitation, have apologized for advocating violence and have promised in future to abstain from it, but Sir Valentine doubts the value of the apology, and does not think that violence will cease.

In conclusion, Sir Valentine said: "While I cannot quite see where Mr. Ghandi's propaganda will lead to, I have an unyielding faith in the sound commonsense and enlightened patriotism of the best Indians, and the new legislatures show that the educated classes have awakened to the danger of any disruptive movement and will see to it that the people, in spite of emotional appeals, understand that India cannot separate itself from the rest of the world nor can it revert to the old primitive conditions.

"They will reach a middle course," said Sir Valentine, "where the good which Mr. Ghandi advocates in simple living and right-acting will be united with that forward progress, on which the world has entered, of cooperation between all peoples for the maintenance of peace and the advancement of mankind."

SURPLUS EXPECTED IN QUEENSLAND BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—In a forecast of the Queensland budget, J. A. Fihelly, the State Treasurer of the Labor ministry, declared that there would be a surplus. Despite reckless statements about deficits, said Mr. Fihelly, he would be able to balance satisfactorily, and if the depression in the wool, beef and metal industries lifted at all, Queensland would be able to devote a portion of her revenue next year toward what were properly termed "loan works."

"There are grave problems confronting us and they require sagacity and more than ordinary consideration" continued the treasurer. "We have to pay £3,000,000 interest yearly in London and the Commonwealth Government also has large obligations. With our warehouses full and a new protective tariff—a splendid thing, but a radical change—I tremble when I think how the Commonwealth Government will fare next financial year.

"We ourselves will have to reduce railway construction to a minimum, local authorities must be rationed, and our ordinary public works policy must be reduced by 50 per cent. I refer to this not to stampede the country but to emphasize our difficulties, because the more they are emphasized the better you will realize that we are fully seized with our responsibilities. The government will float a local loan after Parliament meets. I think the amount will be £3,000,000."

The State Treasurer, who was addressing a branch of the Australian Labor Party at the time, maintained that the Labor Government was faced by an all-round conspiracy on the part of the wealthy. "The wealthy lower orders are the enemies of Queensland and Australia today. The men who owe us £5000, £6000 and £7000 income tax all want extension of time for their payments and these men in scarcely one instance put a shilling into our recent loan. And, understand, the man who is assessed at £7000 has made over £20,000 in profits. They decline to contribute to our funds to be used purely for developmental works, and they shirk paying ordinary taxation which goes to defray the expenses of everyday government.

"Unfortunately most of our grazing and pastoral wealth is going out of Queensland. It would astonish the public to know the incomes of the big British pastoral companies and the incomes of the powerful Victorian group who spend nothing at all in this State except in financing through the National Union the opponents of the Labor Party."

PROBLEMS FACING INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Lord Reading replied sympathetically to the points raised by the Indian deputation which called his attention to proposed governmental reforms. He admitted that mistakes had been made in the Punjab in 1919—it may be added that they were not all on one side—and referred to the Duke of Connaught's appeal and to the declaration by Sir William Vincent, the home member. He also pointed out what is indeed common knowledge: that the government had made persistent and energetic representations in favor of mitigating the Treaty of Sèvres and on behalf of Indian rights in other parts of the Empire. The Viceroy went on to say that the response or otherwise of Indians to the recruiting call for the six territorial battalions would largely determine the attitude of the authorities to the plea for the greater Indianization of the army. With regard to the demand for reduced pay for the European members of the Civil Service, Lord Reading declared bluntly that for some time to come India would need the best talent available and that she must be prepared to pay accordingly.

ALLIES DIFFER ON REPARATIONS ISSUE

France, With Reconstruction Plans Under Way, Wants to Take Over Whole of the First German "Installment"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When the settlement was made with Germany last May, the world breathed more freely, believing that at any rate for the time being it had heard the last of the reparations problem. Some shrewd critics suspected that the question would come to life again with renewed vigor in November, but no one suspected that, having made a "permanent" settlement with Germany, the Allies would be faced with a new problem, at least as difficult as the first, before they could arrive at a settlement among themselves. Nevertheless, that is what appears to be happening; and although little has yet transpired in public on the new reparations problem, it would perhaps be as well if public opinion in the countries concerned began to prepare itself for further trouble.

A month or two ago it was known that Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Reconstruction, was discussing some very big figures with Dr. Walter Rathenau, a man of immense ability and authority, who is as distinguished among the leaders of industry in Germany as he is among the political thinkers, social reformers, and governors of the new republic. Toward the end of July it was known that Colonel Theunis, the Belgian Minister of Finance, was coming on a special mission to London, where he was well known and well liked throughout the war. Recently it has been understood that the question of what is to be done with the dollars that lie to the credit of the Allies in New York banks, as a result of Germany's first installment, which broke the exchanges, was engaging a good deal of attention in Paris and London. These three scraps of evidence are practically all that the general public has to go upon at present; but behind them there lies one of the most difficult and contentious questions imaginable, of which a great deal more will yet be heard.

France Not Slow to Act

It is becoming a well known characteristic of the French Government that, when a question of general concern arises on which France holds strong views, the French attitude is first clearly defined, and then almost immediately translated into action, with or without the cooperation of the other governments concerned, it has also been well known in England and America since the Peace Conference in Paris that Mr. Loucheur, an industrial magnate who was then a member of Mr. Clemenceau's Ministry, has an eagle eye for the interests of his country, and a marked preference for an indirect method of approach towards the end which he may have in view. Indulgence of these national and personal characteristics appear to have led up to the present position as regards reparations. For Mr. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau, sitting at the same table for several weeks together, quickly understood one another, and came to a very comprehensive arrangement. Germany, it was agreed, shall supply to France direct an enormous quantity of goods specified by Mr. Loucheur and France shall accept these goods as a payment on account, for which she will be debited in the books of the Reparations Commission.

From the French point of view this arrangement had obvious advantages. Under the agreement made with Germany by the allies, the total value of reparations to be paid in the course of the first year from May 1, 1921, would have been insufficient to provide for the prior charges established by the Treaty of Versailles. Under the treaty the cost of the armies of occupation must be refunded before there can be any question of dividing the spoils; and not only that, but Belgium was expressly given a prior claim to the first £100,000,000 that should be forthcoming from Germany by way of reparations proper.

Germany Indispensable

The cost of the British troops of occupation was to be repaid to the United Kingdom, and if a further hundred millions sterling was to be found for Belgium, only a minus quantity remained out of what Germany is bound to provide in the present financial year. France therefore could expect to receive nothing at all for the present toward the very considerable expenses which Mr. Loucheur finds himself compelled to incur for the financing of restoration in the devastated regions. The whole of that "extraordinary" budget, which contains expenses ultimately recoverable from Germany, was left uncovered, and the position of French public finances was critical.

These economic consequences of a literal execution of the settlement with Germany provided a rare opportunity for the exercise of that ingenious and logical realism for which the French nation in general and Mr. Loucheur in particular are well known. For Germany, after all, stands in a double relation to France; she stands in the relation of vanquished to victor, in regard to the question of reparations, but she also stands in the relation of neighbor and customer in regard to other questions which no one was better qualified to discuss than Dr. Rathenau and Mr. Loucheur. The commercial arrangement for the delivery of specified commodities to France was made by Germany in the second of her two capacities. It is now a fait accompli, and it remains for the other allies to investigate its bearing upon the question of reparations.

Belgium, who is entiteld to the first £100,000,000 of reparation, is inclined to contend that deliveries made to France under the new agreement should be credited to Germany in the reparation account. In other words, that they form part of the reparation pool which must be made available to meet the obligations of Germany in the order in which they are specified in the Treaty of Versailles. The difference between crediting them to Germany and debiting them to France in the reparation accounts may seem slight, but it involves England in the loss for the time being of her expenditure for the British troops of occupation, and it involves Belgium in the loss of whatever part of her £100,000,000 could have been paid this year.

It is true that Belgium would not be anxious to take delivery of the goods which Germany will be sending to France; and it is possibly true that the Loucheur - Rathenau arrangement makes no difference to the amount of reparation that Germany will in fact be in a position to pay, this year. France may therefore contend that she is merely obtaining a financial advantage which nobody will grudge to her, and that things remain otherwise as they were. But in Belgium and England there is likely to be an uneasy feeling that what France borrows from the Reparations Commission is in fact borrowed at the expense of her allies; and the question is of some importance.

BUILDING GUILD IN BRITAIN SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the controversy which has been going on in British political circles as to the soundness of the government's house-building policy, it is of interest to notice the results of the new industrial experiment known as the Building Guild. An account of its work of a quite impartial character has appeared in the Daily News of July 16, written by E. Selley, who is a trained investigator with experience under the government.

He states that the quality of the work is distinctly above the average for similar contracts undertaken by ordinary building contractors. The workers perform their job with a will, and achieve an output 25 per cent above the average. This would appear to be due to the fact that the industry is controlled by those engaged in it, and also that the system of industrial maintenance is in operation, whereby the workers receive continuous pay, wet or fine, on holiday or at work. These two methods provide industrial freedom and security of income. The worker is treated as a human being and not as a commodity which may be used or thrown aside indifferently.

Doubts have been expressed as to the advisability of continuous pay on the score of the possibility of unfair advantage being taken of it by the workmen. The facts show, on the other hand, that less time is lost on account of bad weather than on other schemes. The Manchester Guild, for instance, during three winter months, paid out for time not worked less than 1 per cent of the total wages bill.

In answer to the question "Does it pay?" the instance is quoted of the first pair of houses to be completed by guild labor, near Doncaster. The cost worked out at £760 each, representing a saving of at least £200 a house. The guild estimate for the Walthamstow scheme was more than £14,000 below the lowest of six other estimates. At Heywood the guild estimate was £16,000 lower than one, and £26,000 lower than another estimate. The evidence indicates that final costs on all guild schemes will be considerably below the original estimates. In addition must be taken into account the incalculable advantages of the satisfaction of the worker and of industrial harmony.

AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY PARTY TO KEEP TRUCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Reports have been current that some members of the federal Country Party have been growing increasingly restive at the policy of the federal government, and that the breaking of the truce, made when W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, left Australia, would follow the conclusion of the imperial conference. In order to end these rumors and unite the party, a resolution was adopted at a party meeting in Melbourne declaring that "the promise made by the leader of the party, Dr. Earle Page, before Mr. Hughes left Australia for England, will be scrupulously carried out, subject to the faithful conduct of the ministry."

This period of immunity, "subject to the faithful conduct of the Ministry," will come to an end, however, about the middle of September, by which time the Prime Minister is expected to have returned to Australia. As the Country Party practically holds the balance of power in the federal parliament, the long period of enforced political peace may be succeeded by a brisk session with many possibilities of sudden crisis.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Everything New and Fashionable in

Dress, Street and Sports Clothes

has been assembled here in readiness for the coming Autumn season

The selection of the School and College Outfit is of special and immediate interest. Careful preparations have been made to meet the multitudinous needs of the Younger Set for clothes to be worn in the class room or on the various occasions of outdoor dress.

The Boy's Wardrobe

is particularly important at this season of the year, when the problem arises as to what is most appropriate in the way of clothes for the boy going away to school.

B. Altman & Co. have devoted careful thought to the subject, with the result that the best products of the foreign and American markets are available for selection. While the Suits and Overcoats are splendidly tailored and fashionable in every respect, they have been made to withstand strenuous wear.

Boys Suits with 2 pairs of knickerbockers . . . $16.50, 22.50, 40.00
Boys Overcoats . 19.50 to 55.00
Boys Mackinaws 16.50

Also full assortments of the smaller but equally important accessories.

The New Paris Hats

for the opening season, are now displayed in the French Millinery Salon, on the Third Floor.

Madame la Mode has excelled herself in the quaint novelty and picturesqueness of these charming confections, in many of which the Spanish and Basque influences are distinctly traceable. Fascinating to the ultimate degree are the coquettish draperies of Spanish lace, the intriguing arrangement of plume and cocarde, and the piquant tilt of a saucy brim.

Among the fashionable materials velvet is greatly favored although hatters plush—a very soft variety—is also strongly featured. The colors, when color is used, are rich and beautiful; but black queens it over them all.

The August Sale of Oriental Rugs

is drawing to a close but still offers excellent purchasing opportunities in large and medium-size rugs

A Limited Number of Choice Oriental Rugs

(9x12 to 10x14 feet) will be on Sale Monday (on the Fifth Floor) at

$190.00

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Dr. Benès' Visit to Allied Capitals Was to Discuss Modifications of a League of Nations Statute, He Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Dr. Edward Benès, the Tzecho-Slovakian Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently explained the purport of his recent mission to London and Paris, the immediate purpose of which was to attend the proceedings of the committee for modifying a statute of the League of Nations. Among the various resolutions in connection with this, the one brought forward by Tzecho-Slovakia was passed in a slightly modified form, and sanction was given to the policy that formations of groups comprising states with local interests in common were entirely compatible with the spirit of the League of Nations. The proceedings were thus successful in this connection.

Dr. Benès stated that both in England and France the tendencies of the foreign policy of Tzecho-Slovakia were correctly viewed, and its endeavors to achieve the speediest resumption of normal conditions and friendly relations with her neighbors were fully appreciated. This involved also the negotiations with the Magyars and the relations with Poland. As regards Poland, the situation, Dr. Benès said, was now improving. Since the Teschen dispute there had been a relief of tension on both sides. The misunderstandings which had occurred on questions relating to Russian, East Galician and Slovakian policies would, he said, be completely disposed of.

New International Situation

As far as Hungary was concerned, Dr. Benès stated that the situation of that country in an international respect was different from what it was formerly, and the recent negotiations with the Magyar representatives at Marienbad were in themselves a proof that the endeavors of Tzecho-Slovakia were uniform in every respect, and that their purpose was to achieve normal conditions and friendly relations with Hungary. The negotiations with the Magyar Government were originally arranged on the understanding that as a result of the proceedings at Bruck there should be meetings of the appropriate commissions, who in the individual problems would gradually begin to apply the stipulations of the Peace Treaty, and that the individual commissions should deal as experts with the various points at issue. For this purpose four commissions were appointed, and as soon as the situation improved after the former Emperor Charles' escapade, work was started.

The present international situation had made it possible to meet at Marienbad, where the first step was to arrive at an agreement to the effect that the work of the commissions should be scrutinized item by item, and that where any difficulties arose they should try to find a common basis for action. The negotiations were distributed as follows: The economic and commercial commission dealt with the problem of reciprocal compensation in respect of various goods and products, as well as with the policy which was to dictate the conclusion of a trade agreement between Hungary and Tzecho-Slovakia.

Transport and Competition

Negotiations were also carried on to adjust the question of unfair competition by either party, and the problem of postal and railway transport. "In all these questions," Dr. Benès said, "I hope that the commissions will achieve concrete results, since there is no actual disagreement as to the policies involved. The greatest difficulties have been met with in the political-juridical commission, which was concerned mainly with the division of the public records and the administrative resources formerly belonging to Hungary, and now applying to Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia. The same commission was concerned with the problem of legal nationality, which would be solved similarly as between us and Poland and Austria."

Other points at issue were questions relating to civil servants, the amnesty, and finally the racial minorities. As regards the latter problem, it had been resolved that a special minority agreement should be concluded between Tzecho-Slovakia and Hungary, and this agreement would contain the same clauses as the one with Poland and Austria. It had also been decided that a concrete agreement in this matter would be arranged on the basis of the peace treaties, and that there would be a precise formulation of the enactments defining how the minority law was to be applied in practice. All these questions, Dr. Benès said, were being gone through in detail by the political-juridical commission, and there was every hope, he said, that an agreement would be reached.

Positive Results Looked For

The financial commission was dealing with the same questions which arose during the negotiations with Austria. Above all it was concerned with the question of financial deposits here and in Hungary, official acknowledgment of business and industrial concerns, the settlements of claims in the kronen currency, and similar matters. In all these questions the commission would carry out its work quickly, and as there had been no disagreements as to the policies involved, the problems in detail had not been discussed at Marienbad.

The whole of these negotiations, Dr. Benès said, were essentially different from those which took place at Bruck, where only general questions were considered. At that time the position of Hungary was different from what it was today, as the peace treaties had then not yet been ratified. The basis for the negotiations at Marienbad was the actual application of the peace treaties, so that the whole of the proceedings were concerned with concrete and entirely definite questions, and this was, he considered, a decided advance.

"There is no doubt," Dr. Benès concluded, "that thoroughly positive results will be achieved, and that in a very short time it will be possible to arrive at an agreement with our southern neighbor in all questions, in such a way that we shall be able to sign the agreement with Hungary as with Austria, and reach the same normal conditions in our dealings with Hungary as is now the case with Austria. This will mean a new step toward insuring peace in Central Europe, and it is our desire that Hungary may also appreciate our good will, and be as loyal in this matter as we are."

CAPITAL IS BLAMED FOR BUSINESS WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York—Management's responsibility for widespread industrial waste in the United States received sharp rebuke from speakers at the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here this week. State Senator Frederick M. Davenport blamed management for more of the waste than he blamed Labor, and Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, suggested that Judge E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation might better give more time to management and less to an effort to break the American Federation of Labor.

Mayor Lunn declared that there were 5,000,000 out of work. Both he and Senator Davenport urged disarmament.

"It is disarmament or ruin for the white race," said Mayor Lunn. "Where are you going to get the money for war? You cannot grind it out of the workers."

President James P. Holland said that unemployment was due to the efforts of organized Capital to force the open shop upon the workers. He attacked the steel trust and denounced the One Big Union idea.

The usual attempt to overthrow the present control of the state federation failed. The federation will center its legislative efforts next session upon a bill barring insurance companies from the workmen's compensation field. This is intended to end the influence of private insurance companies on the administration of the law, which is being interpreted to bar many workers from the benefits of the compensation act, it is said.

James P. Boyle said that the cost of administering the compensation department with private insurance companies contesting the State Industrial Commission at every point was 37 per cent of all premiums paid, while in Ohio where the State creates the insurance fund the cost is but 3 per cent.

STABILITY AND THEN WORLD TRADE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—Naming three great business groups that must become stable before readjustment will be complete, William G. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, speaking at the Park Club here, declared that, this stability regained, the United States must discard provincialism and enter aggressively into the field of foreign commerce. The railroads, the first of the groups cited, Mr. Redfield described as approaching normal; the second, agriculture, as also showing progress; the third, construction, as yet with some way to go. But the United States must now, he said, face the task of going into competition, under alert and trained leadership, with the nations engaged in foreign trade. This country, Mr. Redfield asserted, cannot consume all that it produces, but in order that it be successful in the foreign field must export capital, a thing which it alone is really in a position to do.

CALIFORNIA'S FRUIT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Citrus fruit shipments from California up to June 1, this year, show a considerable increase over the same trade for the same period last year, according to a report just made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, covering shipments by all lines from the State. This table shows up to June 1, this year, 29,950 carloads of oranges were shipped from California, as compared with 25,608 last year in the same period. California shipped 316 carloads of grapefruit up to June 1, 1921, and 243 carloads to the same date in 1920. Lemons alone showed a falling off in shipments, 6680 cars having gone out up to June 1, 1920, and only 5516 during the same period in 1921.

FORESTING A DESERT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Most uninteresting country I ever saw," said the man from New York. "Nothing but bare sand hills, a sod house or two, and some cattle these last four hours. Wonder what jerkwater place we're stopping at now?"

"Halsey! Halsey, Nebraska!" sang the porter.

"What's that over there? 'Pon my word, it's a forest! A real evergreen forest in these forsaken sand hills. Can you beat it? I thought this was all a barren waste."

We crowded to the windows to get a glimpse of the tree-clad hills as the train pulled out of the station. Acre upon acre of pine forest, stretching far into the distance, green and inviting, greeted our eyes. Suddenly there loomed into view a giant sign—"Nebraska National Forest."

"Government forest!" exclaimed the New York man. "Say! I bet making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a cinch compared to raising trees in this country."

"You said it, pardner—you sure said a mouthful that time!"

Turning, we saw a man with a grip in his hand standing in the door. His uniform, olive-green with metal buttons, bore a pine tree and the letters, "U. S." He nodded a greeting to all, hung up his hat, and squeezed into a vacant seat.

"Good morning!" said the New York man. "I judge you work for Uncle Sam, from your uniform. I suppose you know this country? Tell us about this forest we just passed."

"Yes," said the young fellow quietly. "I belong to the United States Forest Service, and planting trees and making them grow is my job. But I don't want to bore you."

"Go ahead, we're all interested!"

"This country we're passing through used to be called the Great American Desert, and I reckon they named her right. These endless sand hills you've been looking at most of the day cover 22,000 square miles—an area nearly as big as the combined states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Here and there along the river bottoms you'll find some pretty good ranches, but about all grazing, and some of them aren't much good even for that. You all have seen what it was like—sand and grass without end, but nary a tree except scrub hackberry and plum bushes along the streams. Matter of fact, Nebraska has as little forest land as any state in the Union.

Bessey's Idea

"Back about 20 years ago, a man by the name of Charles E. Bessey, dean of the botany department down at the State University in Lincoln, started a scheme to put some of these worthless sand hills to work raising trees. Of course people laughed at him and called him a fool, but the professor stuck to it—having seen a pine plantation on a sand hill ranch down in Holt County that had made good. His theory was that with timber this land would offer a better chance for homesteaders to make a living.

"The government got interested in the proposition, and I was one of the original forestry crew that examined this land in 1902—19 years ago. We picked the best of it, about 200,000 acres back there between the Dismal and Loup rivers, surveyed it out, and President Roosevelt signed a proclamation making it into what is now called the Nebraska National Forest—one of the few forests the government ever owned that hardly had a decent sized tree on it.

"We started planting work right away the next year. As there were no conifers in this country, we sent to Minnesota and had a big bunch of jack pines pulled from the forests up there, and shipped to Halsey. I can show you a grove I helped plant myself. The trees are now 25 feet high, the grass has all been shaded out, and the pine needles are thick on the ground. Makes me feel right proud every time I walk in that pine forest.

"A nursery site was laid out down by the Loup River that same year. Camped out in tents, we did, where the fellows now have nice houses to live in. They've named it the 'Bessey Nursery,' in honor of the man who started this sand hill planting project, and you should see how it's grown. We raise close on to 2,000,000 little yellow and jack pine trees a year—they are the species best suited to this sandy soil. First the seed is sown in nursery beds four feet wide. Then when the seedlings are two years old they are transplanted to another bed for an additional year's growth so that their roots will get well developed. After that they are ready to plant out in the hills.

"We aim to plant up not less than section of land, or 640 acres, each year. We could do more if we had the money for the work. The planting sites are laid out on the hills for years ahead, and a temporary camp established at a central point, so that we don't have to move it more than once in five years. All the camp buildings are knock-down structures, for easy handling, and we have a barn that will hold 40 horses, a messhouse in which 50 men can be fed, and bunk houses accommodating 12 men each. As there are no streams in the sand hills, and the rivers are a long ways off, we have to sink a well from 100 to 150 feet at each camp site to get a water supply.

Planting Pines by the Million

"Planting is done in the early spring and the trees are all set in furrows made with a side-hill or reversible plow drawn by horses. Following the plow comes a trencher—a machine with a V-shaped piece of iron attached to a plow beam, which makes a deep slit in the middle of the furrow. The planting crew, one man to a furrow, follows close behind the trencher. Each planter has a bundle of little pine trees done up in wet burlap to keep the roots from drying out. These trees are placed at regular intervals with their roots hanging well down in the V-shaped slit, and the soil tamped firmly around them with a thrust of the foot. One man can plant from 2000 to 2500 trees a day by this method if he keeps hard at it—and we plan to se that he does, too. Ordinarily, we use about 45 men and 35 horses on the planting job, which lasts from four to six weeks. Local farm labor is the best, and some of the men like the work so well that they come back year after year.

"To date we've planted more than 3500 acres of pine trees at a cost, including the raising of the seedlings, of about $16 per acre. We set from 1500 to 1800 trees an acre, or, all told, we have planted nearly 6,000,000 little pines in the sand hills. Even in the driest seasons we figure on a survival of from 59 to 60 per cent, and when conditions are favorable 90 per cent of the trees will live.

"To protect the plantations from fire we divide them into 160-acre plots with fire lines, consisting of two plowed strips, each a rod wide, placed about 100 feet apart. In the spring the grass between the strips is burned off, thus making a very effective fire guard. We also have a high, steel lookout tower on one of the biggest hills, where a man is on watch for smoke from daylight to dark during the dry season. This system works well, and we haven't had any fires in the plantations for more than 10 years."

"That all sounds mighty fine," said the man from New York, "but how about the money end of it? I can't see where the government is going to make even the interest on the investment."

"That," smilingly replied the forester, "is a horse of a different color. There's lots of things that Uncle Sam does, with his eyes focused on the future welfare of his people, that don't pay any money returns. The national forests of our country, 156,000,000 acres of them, you know, are one of the exceptions to this rule. Last year the receipts from timber and forage, and permits for various uses of the forests, amounted to about $4,500,000, or more than 80 per cent of the cost of administering these areas. I can't give you any such figures for the Nebraska forest plantations, because the oldest of the trees are just beginning to reach post size, and we've only made a few small sales of such material. But here are some facts for you, based on actual returns from like plantations on private homesteads in the sand hills country.

"First of all, you've got to take into consideration that there is no timber in this part of Nebraska, and that there's a considerable demand for fence posts, poles, and fuel wood for local ranch use. As the country gets more settled this demand will increase, so your market is assured. Out of every 1500 trees planted an acre, about 800 reach merchantable size. The ordinary pine tree, such as we plant, will yield four posts at the end of 25 years, worth 4 cents per post on the stump. That gives you $128 gross income an acre. The initial cost of planting amounts to $16 an acre, and you have to figure 15 cents a year for fire protection, all of which at compound interest for 25 years gives a total cost of $39 an acre. Subtracting this amount from the gross receipts, you have $89 net receipts, or $3.56 an acre, annually, during the life of the trees. That's not bad, is it? Anyway, it's a lot more than you can make by leasing out this land for grazing.

"But there's something bigger than money in all this work, in my opinion. It's the making of a cool, inviting 'haven of rest' for homesteaders and cattlemen and their families out here in this wilderness of sand hills. We hold a three-days picnic in the forest each year, now, and you ought to see the crowds of folk that come from far and near. I tell you, just to watch the kiddies, who have never even seen a little forest before in their lives, romp and play among the pines, makes you glad that Uncle Sam doesn't always measure the big things he does in dollars and cents."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by the United States Forest Service

Hand-planted trees in Nebraska national forest

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by the United States Forest Service

The Bessey Nursery on the Loup River

SENATOR PAGE TO RETIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, Vermont—Carroll S. Page, United States Senator from Vermont, announced yesterday that he would retire upon completion of his present term in March, 1923. Senator Page has been in the public service for 52 years.

BORDER TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR EXTENSIVE

Remedy for Situation Said to Lie in Amending the Ontario Temperance Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—The pronouncement of Magistrate Gundy that the export of beer from Ontario is legal, had the immediate result of increasing the illicit trade in liquor across the border to Michigan, and unless the promise of W. E. Raney, the Attorney General, to curb the resulting traffic is made good, the effect of the recent referendum which voted the transport of liquor within the Province illegal is likely to be nullified.

Temperance workers express the idea that the remedy for the situation lies in amending the Ontario Temperance Act to make it illegal to transport liquor or beer through the Province for export to any country which prohibits import, and in making this amendment effective at once by order-in-council. This would render all liquor destined for United States liable to seizure, whereas now it may be carried in unlimited quantities to the border docks, there to lie until the lawless rum traffickers carry it across the river and run the risk of capture by United States enforcement and revenue officers.

Enormous Liquor Shipments

A close cooperation between Ontario and Michigan enforcement officials is likely to be worked out in the meantime, and it is possible the tide of liquor may be stemmed to some extent, but at present the export is enormous and shipments leave the Canadian side quite openly in all kinds of craft and seemingly manage to make a safe trip to a secluded landing place on the other side, as no large seizures by the United States authorities have been reported. So far the traffic has been under cover. Breweries near the border are in receipt of orders from the United States side far in excess of the available supply.

An appeal against the ruling of Magistrate Gundy cannot be made under the Ontario Temperance Act. The magistrate himself, who cannot be credited with being a friend of the rum-runners, expresses the belief that the United States should be "big enough" to take care of the enforcement of their own laws. He said it would probably not be diplomacy for Canadian officials to cooperate with United States officials in enforcing laws of the latter country, because an atmosphere might arise whereby Canada would be blamed for "butting in." In spite of this the United States officials are complaining that there is lack of cooperation between them and the Canadian officials, and without such cooperation their efforts to stop the smuggling are much discounted.

Regulations Ineffective

Because clearance papers for cargoes intended for export to the United States are only issued by Canadian customs officials between sunrise and sundown, this regulation cannot affect the night running of liquor cargoes, an official pointed out. The customs officers cannot refuse the clearance papers, provided everything in connection with the shipment is bona fide, and once the clearance papers are issued the cargo remains on the Canadian side until the crossing of the international border can be safely attempted. Cargoes of considerable size come to the docks in charge of "special exporting agents" of the brewers and distillers and the shopping activities are conducted in an expert manner. The situation really is that rum-running is revived to an unexampled degree with the additional advantage to the rum-runner that he is officially recognized and protected until he has passed out from the Canadian shore line with his cargo.

Conditions at the border as far as drinking is concerned are no less restricted than they have been. Visitors from Detroit flocked here in large numbers under the misapprehension that liquor could be purchased at the open bar, but there was no selling on the Canadian side.

As a test case, a seizure of liquor destined for the United States side was made by Canadian license inspection officers, but this was finally ordered restored to the consignor. Further tests will be made as circumstances offer, license inspectors state. In the meantime, rumrunners appear to be in their glory, and while seeming laxity prevails on the United States side, and no considerable measures to check the incoming tide of liquor are in evidence, the speed-boats and power schooners of the smugglers will proceed in larger numbers than ever from the Canadian docks to the swamps and marshes of the down-river shoreline of Michigan.

HYDROELECTRIC LINE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—First delivery of power under the provincial government's hydroelectric development program is expected to be made on October 1 when current generated at Grand Falls, Gloucester County, will be transmitted to Newcastle, Northumberland County, 36 miles from the source of power. At Grand Falls sufficient power will be developed to serve the industrial needs of a large part of the northern part of the Province. No exact official statement has yet been made as to the cost of the power to the consumer.

At Musquash, some 15 miles from St. John, the New Brunswick Power Commission—the body through which the government is carrying out its hydroelectric program—is making satisfactory progress with preparations for the development of power on the Lepreaux River. Power from the Lepreaux is to be transmitted to different districts in the south of the Province.

INCREASED FARES ALLOWED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The public utilities commission today refused to suspend the tariffs increasing fares on the Providence, Warren, Bristol & Fall River line of the New Haven road, effective September 1, the petition of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce being denied. The commission says that this line was operated at a loss of $106,524.70 for the first six months of this year and that to suspend the rates would continue a burden of loss upon the company whose existence appears to be very seriously endangered by the condition of its financial showing.

Book Friends

THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—

—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—

—Let it keep you in constant touch with literary happenings either by personal visit or through its mail service—

Bullock's
Los Angeles

Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883

MULLEN AND BLUETT
BROADWAY at SIXTH
Los Angeles

COAL

We strongly advise immediate purchase

Metropolitan Coal Co.
20 Exchange Place, Boston - Fort Hill 4600

Darling's Shop
FLOWERS FOR HER
The Shop Beautiful—328 West Sixth Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 62026—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital $1,800,000
Resources $35,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $1,200,000
Correspondence Invited

Smart Footwear for Women and Men
Jude's
6000 FOOTWEAR
337-339 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITISH RUBBER CHANGES FORECAST

Time Believed to Be at Hand When Industry Will Have to Be Standardized in Both Quality and Price of Article

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Many of those interested in rubber markets believe that the time is at hand when the rubber industry will have to be put on a standard basis as regards the quality and price of the commodity. The continued production of rubber by a smoke process has long been sought by the rubber industry, and the invention of the new Roa machine, which appears to fulfill all the conditions required, has to be credited to Sir Henry Wickham, the father of the rubber industry.

No doubt some difficulty will be experienced in inducing the market, as apart from manufacturers, to accept rubber in block form as against the present crepe and sheets, but with the advantages of standard quality and uniformity which are fully appreciated by manufacturers in black rubber this difficulty should not be insuperable. The preparation of rubber in block form has the advantage of eliminating the many varieties which at present exist, and for the producer the smoking process has the advantage that the same quantity of latex yields twice the weight of rubber as compared with existing methods.

In the new Roa machine of which a demonstration was given recently to a large number of directors and others interested in rubber, all the necessary requirements appeared to be fulfilled. An important advantage of this machine is that there is no waste of the latex through the formation of inferior grades. All the latex put into the machine is turned into rubber. The keeping qualities of this rubber are shown in the fact that a sample block made on similar lines in 1912 is as good today as it was then. This cannot be said of the present system, as coagulation by chemical means destroys the nerve of the rubber.

A great feature of the Roa machine is its simplicity. In appearance it is something like a miniature tank. The latex is poured from an overhead container on to a revolving cylinder, whence it is distributed to an endless metal band which is in contact with smoke and heat from an outside furnace. One revolution of the band takes place in about one minute, and rubber is produced from the latter at the rate of about one pound per minute.

The Roa machine is capable, under estate condition, of producing two tons of rubber a day, and the product is then subjected to pressure for about 24 hours. The resultant blocks of rubber have all the appearance of bard Para, and in some respects are claimed to be of even better quality. The machine is the result of many years of work, and constitutes a great triumph for Sir Henry Wickham, whose labors in connection with the rubber and other industries have earned for him a well-deserved place among the pioneers of industry.

RUBBER IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The annual report of the International Society for the Planting of Rubber in the Dutch East Indies has just been published. It is stated that 10 limited companies and two individuals resigned membership whilst 37 limited companies and three individuals applied for membership. The society consists now of 182 limited companies and 52 individuals.

Besides continued exchange of letters with the Rubber Growers Association in London, various meetings between representatives of the Dutch East Indian Company and the London Association took place, chiefly concerning the limitation of rubber output and the formation of a selling combine.

The legal regulation of minimum wages for Java has not yet been made. The food supply of the native labor on the estates in "Sumatra's Oostkunst" has not yet ben settled, though a solution of this difficult problem is still being sought.

The total area in the Dutch East Indies, planted with rubber, was at the end of 1919 842,023 acres, of which 504,384 acres produced rubber. Of the 469,468 acres in the "Buiten Bezittingen" (the Indies excluding Java) 340,741 acres are situated in "Sumatra's Oostkunst" and Achin. The export of caoutchouc was in 1918 43,999 metric tons, and in 1919 89,622 metric tons.

The world's output of plantation rubber was in 1918 200,950 metric tons, and in 1919 340,200 metric tons.

STEEL INGOTS OUTPUT DECLINES

NEW YORK, New York—Another sharp decline is recorded in the production of steel ingots for July. The report of the American Iron and Steel Institute gives the output for that month as 805,376 gross tons, compared with 1,003,406 gross tons in June, a decrease of 200,030 gross tons. The ingot production figures for July are the smallest thus far reported. The statistics cover 30 companies, which made 84.20 per cent of the steel ingot production in 1920.

ABOLITION OF OIL DUTIES ASKED

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Batasfsche Petroleum Company has written the Colonial Minister requesting that the export duty on petroleum products be abolished and asking that no measure be introduced calling for special taxes on petroleum products from the Dutch East Indies.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Australian jam manufacturers have received permission from the Minister for Customs, Mr. Massy Greene, to import sugar at the world's parity for the manufacture of jams and preserves for export. Manufacturers have complained that the artificial price placed on sugar in Australia has seriously handicapped their efforts to build up an export trade. The removal of the restriction will facilitate the manufacture of pulp already in store and will make room for the new fruit crop.

The world's production of asbestos in 1919 is estimated at 140,365 metric tons, of which Canada produced 88 per cent, or 124,070 tons. Canada's output of 152,162 tons in 1920 was greater than that of the world's output in previous years.

Forty per cent of the total decrease in the value of China's exports for 1920 occurred in silk and silk products, according to the China Review.

Finished steel prices are holding less firmly than pig iron. There is slight shading in some cases, but it is not practiced as freely as a month or six weeks ago.

The commercial production of apples in Canada amounted to 3,404,340 barrels, valued at $29,849,149, in 1920, as compared with 3,334,660 barrels, of the value of $24,396,210, in 1919. The total of 1920 includes sales for export amounting to 1,127,400 barrels, of the wholesale value of par at exchange of $12,470,444. The Province of Nova Scotia exported almost two-thirds of its total crop of 1920 at an average wholesale price of $10.60 a barrel.

Rich deposits of copper of a grade superior to that found in Spain have been discovered in the Sheffield lodes, England. Assays have proved that the ore contains a remarkably high percentage of the metal. Surveys show that more than 500,000 tons are in sight. The beds of ore are already known to be at least 500 feet deep and the supply appears to be practically inexhaustible.

The demand for cotton manufactures in Germany is constantly increasing, according to Transatlantic Trade. Spinning mills are fairly well supplied with raw material and great progress has been made with American financial interests with regard to credits. The majority of mills in Germany have credits that will keep them busy for at least two months. The prices of yarns continue to remain low on account of the English competition.

SHIPPING INCREASES AT JAPANESE PORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A great increase in ocean-going merchantmen, both foreign and Japanese, starting from and calling at Japanese ports, is shown in a report on Japan's mercantile marine prepared by the Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Commerce. "Just before the war," it states, their tonnage was 1,500,000 tons gross, but had decreased to 1,370,000 at the armistice.

"The decrease was in spite of construction of many new ships, and was to be explained by the fact that many vessels had been withdrawn from commercial service to meet war requirements. Since the war, however, there has been a steady increase in foreign ships to Japan, while the number of ocean-going Japanese vessels has also increased. Thus in April, 1921, the total tonnage was 3,310,000 tons gross, of which 850,000 tons represented Japanese regular lines and 860,000 tons Japanese tramps, a total of 1,710,000 tons, while foreign vessels totaled 1,600,000 tons. Respective ratios of Japanese and foreign vessels are 52 and 48 per cent."

NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY STRONG

NEW YORK, New York—The improvement which was noticeable late Thursday continued in the stock market yesterday and practically the entire list was benefited. Trading was active and leading issues made extreme recoveries of one to five points, mainly at the expense of the extensive short account. Representative equipments, shippings and oils were particularly strong. Call money was easy, with 6 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 687,400 shares.

The close was firm: American International 26¾, up 5; American Locomotive 85½, up 2¼; American Woolen 70¼, up 4½; Baldwin Locomotive 75, up 2⅝; Central Leather 24½, up 2¼; Crucible Steel 53⅞, up 3⅝; Kelly-Springfield 36¼, up 3⅜; Studebaker 69⅜, up 2⅝. United States Rubber was the only notable exception to the upward trend, first preferred closing 6½ points off.

NEW JERSEY PEPPER OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The State Bureau of Markets announces that New Jersey has become the world's greatest pepper production center. About 50 carloads of peppers a day are shipped from New Jersey. Climate and soil conditions have made certain sections of the State well suited for growing peppers.

STOCK AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market compare as follows:

	Thursday	Changes from previous day	Yr. ago
20 rails	70.21	+.34	76.55
20 industrials	83.91	+.01	87.22
20 coppers	22.48	+.09	31.74

RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in July amounted to 31,564 fine ounces, valued at £279,269. The output in June was 49,466 fine ounces, with a value of £238,199.

CONCESSIONS ON TARIFF EXPECTED

Controversy Between French and British Governments on High Protective Duties Is Likely to Result in Some Modifications

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Correspondence has been passing between the French and the British governments relative to the new tariffs which are, as already stated in The Christian Science Monitor, very much higher than formerly. As the British Government, though trying to pretend that it has not abandoned altogether free trade fundamentals, has, in effect, put up a tariff wall against France, in reply to the French increased rates, it looks as though a real war of tariffs has begun.

Naturally the existence of such a war is denied. The probability is that both sides will make concessions and that there will be some modification of the high protective duties that France is imposing. It is not easy to see how in some cases these duties can help her. If French importations have diminished—raw materials being among the imports which have diminished—the export trade has suffered in precisely the same degree. Linen, tissues, metallurgical products, chemical matters, machinery have all been exported in less quantity.

French imports into England have notably declined and the same is true of French imports into the United States. It is, then, small satisfaction that there should be a drop in British exports to France.

France is, of course, essentially a protective country and lately seems to be concerned in tightening the conditions, whether wisely or not may be here left undecided. Among the increased tariffs are those on foodstuffs. In some cases the existing tariffs on necessaries have been multiplied by three. The French contention is that France is an agricultural country and that the farmers must be protected. The French farmer probably enjoys a better position in this respect than the farmer of any other country. Naturally the townsmen do not like this protection of the farmer but the countryman is strongly represented in Parliament.

The tariffs are increased threefold on artificial honey, sirups, candied fruit, and similar articles. They are increased 2½ times on chocolate, condensed milk, and other sugared commodities. They are doubled on wheat, oats, barley, rye, malt, semolina, rice and all derivatives of cereals.

France is as yet unable to grow all the cereals she requires for her own consumption and it would therefore seem that the result would be to increase the cost of living and encourage the French farmer to put up his prices. We are, however, assured that, on the contrary, bread, for example, is to go down in price in consequence of competitive conditions being restored in France among the farmers and millers.

At any rate wheat will have to pay 14 francs on every hundred kilos imported in future. A great variety of other articles are likewise subjected to greatly increased tariffs.

LARGE FRUIT SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—According to figures compiled by the freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad from reports of the Department of Agriculture, more citrus fruits, with the exception of lemons, have been shipped from California and Florida this year than during the corresponding period of 1920. A summary of these reports, issued by the freight department, shows:

	Season to June 1 1920	1921
Oranges—		
California	25,608	29,950
Florida	15,092	18,782
Total	40,700	48,732
Grapefruit—		
California	316	243
Florida	8,946	10,247
Total	9,261	10,490
Lemons—		
California	6,680	5,516

IRON AND STEEL PRICE AVERAGE

NEW YORK, New York—For the first time in months, Dow, Jones & Co.'s weekly price average of eight principal iron and steel products remained unchanged for three successive weeks. The average per gross ton of eight products, according to Iron Age quotations, remains at $49.63, against $51.61 a month ago, $85.03, the high 1920 level, and $35.80 in August, 1913, a typical pre-war level.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratio of reserve to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities of the federal reserve banks compares as follows:

	Aug. 24	Aug. 17
Boston	74.4	76.6
Philadelphia	65.3	64.5
Richmond	41.1	44.0
Chicago	68.4	69.1
Minneapolis	40.3	39.6
Dallas	39.0	40.5
New York	74.6	72.2
Cleveland	71.0	69.2
Atlanta	40.1	40.9
St. Louis	69.9	58.5
Kansas City	60.8	59.6
San Francisco	65.6	64.5
Total	66.6	65.8

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—Runs of the eastern pipe lines of crude oil during July were 1,844,088 barrels, a decrease of 29,054 barrels as compared with June, according to The Derrick. Shipments were 3,009,979 barrels, a decrease of 141,118 barrels. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 18,798,898 barrels. There was an increase during July of 1,470,572 barrels.

EUROPEAN GOLD RESERVES GAIN

Only Three of Fourteen Chief Gold-Holding Countries Show a Diminution in Their Stocks

NEW YORK, New York—While Europe sent to the United States more than $250,000,000 in gold during the first six months of the current year above receipts from this country nevertheless a slight gain occurred in that period in the total gold reserves of Europe held by central banks or government agents, the National Bank of Commerce monthly says.

Only three of the fourteen chief European gold-holding countries showed a diminution in their gold stocks from January 1 to July 1, and these losses were relatively slight, their combined total amounting to less than $12,000,000. This loss was more than offset by gains among the other 11 countries, the net increase of the 14 combined amounting to $1,199,000.

Yet between January 1 and July 1, the gold stock held by the federal reserve banks in the United States increased by $402,601,000 or nearly 20 per cent of the $2,059,330,000 they held the first of the year, almost two-thirds of the increase being made up by the gold from European shipping points, the rest coming from non-European and domestic sources.

An analysis of this gold movement shows that present European gold reserves are not being drained to swell America's holdings, but that the increments to this country's hoard since the first of the year, in so far as shipments from European points are concerned, are chiefly accounted for by three great streams of the metal consisting of newly-mined supplies from Africa coming by way of London; of gold yielded up by India, also coming by way of London, and of metal thought to have originated from Russian sources, eventually coming to America through various European countries.

Europe's centralized reserves were built up subsequent to the outbreak of the Great War far above pre-war figures, and were further increased since the armistice by concentrating in them as far as possible all gold privately held. While these reserves have been, by continued government impoundage, kept rigidly stabilized at the points attained as a result of those extraordinary war and post-war measures, in the face of the recent tremendous suction toward America, nevertheless the three great streams have flowed through these countries to the United States with little impediment during the last six months. No material effort has been made in Europe to divert the gold from them for the purpose of building up further the reserves there. The gold has served to reduce European indebtedness in America rather than to aid in restoring the gold standard in Europe.

The United States received, between January 1 and July 10, the equivalent of $106,599,000 of African and Indian gold by way of London and the equivalent of more than $100,000,000 of Russian gold by way of Continental Europe. These three chief sources account for the fact that Europe as a whole has been able to make substantial gold payments to the United States without further impairing her existing centralized gold stocks.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat fluctuated rapidly at the opening yesterday but closing quotations were practically unchanged from the previous day, with September at 1.20, December 1.21 and May at 1.24¼. Changes in corn were fractional, with September at 54⅝, December at 54½ and May at 58⅜. Hogs were steady. Provisions slightly weaker. August rye 1.02, September rye 1.03b, December rye 1.04½b, May rye 1.05¼, September barley 64b, December barley 63b, September pork 17.10, September lard 11.00b, October lard 11.20b, January lard 9.70, September ribs 9.20b, October ribs 9.17, January ribs 8.80.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	$3.69	$3.70	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0775	.0779	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0750½	.0754½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1695	.1695	.1930
Lire	.0427½	.0431	.1930
Guilders	.3110	.3126	.4020
German marks	.0116	.0118¼	.2380
Canadian dollar	.90⅛	.90	....
Drachmas (Greek)	.0556	.0557	.1930
Argentine pesos	.2970	.3037	.4825
Pesetas	.1302	.1297	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2155	.2160	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1330	.1325	.2680
Danish kroner	.1700	.1700	.2680

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN BOND MARKET

There Is a Strong Demand and It Is Believed That New Issues Will Find Ready Market, but the Supply Continues Scarce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Little activity has been displayed in the bond market the past few days, an atmosphere of uncertainty prevailing among the traders. The demand continues to exceed the supply and new issues are scarce. Public utilities are about the only exception to the general listlessness. Municipal issues have slackened, while foreign government securities remained practically unchanged.

There is a strong demand for bonds and it is believed that new issues will find a ready market. It is felt by bond men that positive indication of easier money would have a beneficial effect upon the situation, and that a 5 per cent rate continuing for some time would give relief to the present dullness.

Farm Loan Bonds

Plans are being perfected by the United States Treasury Department for another issue of probably not less than $50,000,000 farm loan bonds to be issued early in the fall to meet applications filed during the winter. The rate of interest will probably be 5 per cent. Wheat gold bonds amounting to approximately $2,000,000 are to be issued and sold by the Northwest Wheat Growers Association to obtain cash to move the 1921 wheat crop under the pooling plan.

An issue of Japanese bonds is expected to be issued soon. Plans of the City of Tokyo provide for a total expenditure of 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 yen, which it is expected, will be partly raised by bond issues. The proceeds will be used for the modernization of the city, including the construction of a rapid transit system.

The state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is negotiating with a New York company for a loan, the proceeds of which will be used in connection with a state railway system. Rio Grande do Sul has no foreign debt and its condition is more normal than those of most Brazilian states.

Railroad Bond Accumulation

There has been a steady accumulation of railroad bonds considered legal investment for savings banks since about the middle of June of this year, and present market prices now stand at an average of about 4 points above the low prices of the year. Buying has been both institutional and individual and the advance is attributed by bond dealers to a wholesome belief by the public generally in the future of the railroads. More recently, the prospects of imminent relief for railroads through congressional action and the scarcity of new popular issues during the past week, were favorable factors in creating a demand for high-class railroad bonds. The yields for many of these bonds are comparatively high considering their high character, and from present indications it is expected that there will be a continuation of the price advance, thus taking away from the investor the present opportunity to obtain them. These bonds can be bought now about 20 points under 1917 prices.

IMPORT RATES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Big reductions in eastbound transportation import rates to points east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, were recently announced here by the various railroad offices. Western railroads for a long time have been trying to induce the lines east of Chicago to join them in making rates which will bring Asiatic and Australian traffic through the Californian ports instead of via the Panama Canal to New York. The eastern lines finally have consented to make these rates, which, according to G. W. Luce, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific company, will take effect September 1.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday. October, 15.30. December, 15.66. January, 15.72. March, 15.85. May, 15.92. Spot, steady; middling, 15.30.

DIVIDENDS

South Penn. Oil, quarterly of 3%, payable September 30 to holder of September 13. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago when the dividend was cut from 4% to 3%. Three months previous to that the rate was reduced from 5% to 4%.

Advance Rumely, ⅜ of 1% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15. This puts the stock temporarily on a 3% per annum basis. This issue has been on a 6% per annum basis.

Todd Shipyards, quarterly of $2, payable September 20 to holders of September 1.

William Cramp Sons Shipbuilding, quarterly of 1%, payable September 30 to stock of September 15.

General Electric, quarterly of 2%, payable October 15.

Beacon Oil, 3%, payable August 30 to holders of August 25.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, quarterly of 2% on preferred, and 2½% on class A stock, payable September 1 to stock of August 24.

DUTCH SHIPPING AT SHANGHAI INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, China—Before the war the Dutch flag occupied a very modest position in the port of Shanghai. Dutch shipping to the port increased, however, during and after the war, and as a result of the disappearance of German and Russian ships, Holland was given a seat in the Whangpoo Conservancy Consultative Board, composed of five members, appointed by the ministers to Peking of the nations having the largest tonnage registered in the port of Shanghai. Last year Mr. W. J. Oudendyk was appointed to be a member of the board.

In 1919 the shipping movements at Shanghai were as follows:

	Tons
Great Britain	6,929,227
Japan	5,420,778
United States	1,310,565
France	296,473
The Netherlands	146,656
Norway	998,749

Although it is impossible to tell whether Holland will keep the place which she is now occupying, it is quite probable that she will. The Java-China-Japan Line has for many years kept up regular services between the Dutch East Indies and Shanghai, whilst the ships of the Holland-East Asia Line, one of the four new lines worked by the United Netherlands Steamship Company, regularly call at Shanghai.

Dutch trade, represented by a number of great business houses, including the Holland-China Commercial Company, and the Transmarina, will also have to contribute its share toward increasing the standing of the Dutch flag in the port of Shanghai.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Aug. 26	Aug. 19
U S Lib 3½s	87.54	88.40
U S Lib 1st 4s	87.66	87.40
U S Lib 2d 4s	87.60	87.60
U S Lib 1st 4¼s	87.80	87.86
U S Lib 2d 4¼s	87.72	87.70
U S Lib 3d 4¼s	91.82	91.92
U S Lib 4th 4¼s	87.94	87.92
U S Vlv 3¾s	98.78	98.74
U S Vic 4¾s	98.78	98.74
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	94½	94⅝
Belgium external 7½s, 1945	102¼	102¼
Belgium external 8s, 1941	101½	101
Brazil 8s, 1941	99¾	100¼
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	97⅝	98
Chile external 8s, 1941	98¾	99
Chinese 5s, rcts, 1951	47½	47¼
Cuba 4½s, 1949	65	....
Danish 8% s.f. ext A, 1946	101¼	100¾
Denmark 8s, 1945	102¼	100¾
Denmark, Copen 5½s, 1944	80	78⅞
Dominican Republic 5s, 1958	78¼	....
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, 1929	94¼	93½
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1931	89⅝	90
France, Paris 6s, 1921	100	99⅛
French Gov 7½s, 1941	96¼	96⅝
French Gov 8s, 1945	100	100¼
Japan 4s, f, 1931	72¾	72
Japan 1st 4½s, f, 1925	87⅛	86½
Japan 2d 4½s, 1925	86⅞	86⅜
Japan, Tokyo 5s, 1952	66	....
Mexico 4s, 1954	35	34
Mexico 5s, f, 1945	46¼	44½
Norway 8s, 1940	103½	103⅜
Sweden 6s, 1939	87⅜	86½
Switzerland 8s, 1940	106½	106½
Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1945	99⅝	100
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	99⅞	100⅛
U K of G Brit 3-yr notes, 1921	99¾	99⅞
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1922	98½	98⅝
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1929	89⅛	89⅛
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, 1937	87⅞	87¾

WOOL PRODUCERS PLAN COOPERATION

More Expeditious and Cheaper Method of Handling Product in Western States to Atlantic Seaboard Is Worked Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — A new, more expeditious and cheaper method of handling the wool produced in the western states to the markets on the Atlantic seaboard has been worked out by the wool producers of Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona, and is being put into operation with headquarters in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The main factor in the plan is the diversion of all wool shipments from the railroads to the steamship lines, and, to this end, collecting all the wool produced in Utah, Colorado and Nevada in San Francisco at a central depot for shipping by water, while the wool from New Mexico and Arizona is taken to a similar depot in Los Angeles, and shipped on steamers clearing from San Pedro.

The sheep men contend that the present rail rates on wool from any and all these western states are so high as to make the price at which they have to sell their wool in eastern markets prohibitive. The woolgrowers of all these states have taken up the matter with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and have asked an investigation into the rail rates on wool, with a view to reduction, but, meanwhile, are determined to handle their wool by water.

The Arizona wool men declare that it costs nearly 50 per cent of the price they receive for their wool to pay the carriers. The present rate (by rail) of $1.65 per hundred pounds from San Pedro, California, to Boston, Massachusetts, clashes with the rate of $3.33 1-3 per hundred pounds from Phoneix, Arizona, to Boston, and the wool men claim such a difference is discriminatory, and made so by the railroads because of water competition from San Pedro, with no competition of any kind from Phoenix or other Arizona points.

The railroads, countering this claim of discrimination, have proposed a new rate of $1.35 from San Pedro and $2.90 from Phoenix, Since Phoenix is some 400 miles nearer Boston than San Pedro is, the wool men are not taking kindly to the new rate.

Some idea of the extent to which the steamship lines already are cutting into the transcontinental wool business of the railroads may be gathered from the fact that the Western Pacific alone delivered to steamships at San Francisco 4,170,000 pounds of wool for delivery to Atlantic coast points in the year ending July, 1921. This is equal to two-thirds of the entire annual wool production of the State of Arizona.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—A steadier undertone was noted generally in the stock market yesterday. In the industrial group sentiment was cheerful in spots. Gilt-edged issues were firmer on light trading. The usual week-end dullness was in evidence on home rails. In sympathy with New York exchange dollar descriptions ruled steady. After early heaviness in Kaffirs a better demand developed resulting in a rally to previous levels.

Consols for money 47¾; Grand Trunk 4⅜; De Beers 12; Rand Mines 2¾; bar silver 38d. per ounce. Money 3¾ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4 11-16 per cent. Three months bills 4¾ per cent.

AUSTRALIAN JAM EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australian manufacturers of jam for export are importing their own sugar at the ruling market price. Pending its arrival the federal government has agreed to supply them with sugar on loan but they will have to replace from their own supplies this government sugar. The permission to import sugar was intended to assist the export trade.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 18 Broad St. NEW YORK

Branch Offices

216 Berkeley St. BOSTON — 45 East 42nd St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.
LONDON

The First National Bank of Boston

Americans of foreign parentage send large sums of money abroad every year. This bank transmits these funds promptly and safely at as low rates as possible.

Capital, Surplus and Profits
$37,500,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS DOUBLES IN FINAL ROUND

Davis Cup Team Will Meet the Champions of 1918 for United States Men's Title of 1921 at Chestnut Hill This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, Massachusetts, and W. M. Washburn, New York, New York, Davis Cup doubles representatives for the United States, meet W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, champions in 1918, today in the final round of the United States national doubles championship tournament of 1921 on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, and the winner will succeed to the title held last year by W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, and Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, New York, and W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will meet Miss M. K. Browne of Santa Monica, California, and W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, for the mixed doubles championship.

Tilden and Richards won their way to the men's final on Friday when they defeated Robert and Howard Kinsey of San Francisco in the semi-final round in a fine three-set match, 6—3, 9—7, 6—4. The match was just as close as the score indicates. The winners were both very brilliant, slashing, lobbing and placing with great skill. The Kinseys also played brilliantly, but were not quite as steady. Howard Kinsey had a decided inclination to footfault, having no less than nine called on him, and in at least three instances the fault proved to be very costly. The point which gave the second set to Tilden and Richards was a double fault by Howard Kinsey. The match by points and stroke anaylsis:

First Set

Tilden and Richards—
5 1 4 4 6 1 4 1 4—30—6

Kinsey and Kinsey—
3 4 1 1 4 4 1 4 2—24—3

	N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	1	7*	7	1	2
Richards	4	5	3	0	0
R. Kinsey	10	2	0	0	0
N. Kinsey	7	0	4	0	0

Second Set

Tilden and Richards—
4 4 8 7 4 2 3 1 4 0 5 1 4 4 4—57—9

Kinsey and Kinsey—
1 3 10 5 4 4 2 4 6 4 1 4 3 4 2 1 2—54—7

	N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	12	3	14	0	1
Richards	10	9	11	0	1
R. Kinsey	4	5	7	1	0
H. Kinsey	12	9	5	0	2

Third Set

Tilden and Richards—
1 4 4 4 4 3 1 4 1 4—30—6

Kinsey and Kinsey—
4 1 2 1 1 5 4 0 4 1—23—4

	N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	5	1	7	2	0
Richards	3	3	1	0	0
R. Kinsey	4	2	3	0	0
H. Kinsey	6	4	2	1	4

Mrs. Mallory and Tilden won their final-round bracket by defeating Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, California, and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, California, 6—3, 8—6. Tilden did most of the playing for his side, while Mrs. Bundy and Kinsey shared in the work of their team, the former making some very fine shots and covering lots of ground.

Miss Browne and Johnstone defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Boston, Massachusetts, and Max Woosnam of the British Isles Davis Cup team, in the semi-final round, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. Johnston and Miss Browne were both off form in the first set, but when they had played a few games in the second, they began to show their best work and from then the outcome was never in doubt. Mrs. Godfrey played very well and Woosnam did his best work of the tournament.

Julius Saglowsky of Indianapolis, Indiana, won the boys' singles championship by defeating Thomas McGlinn of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, while F. M. Valentine and Thomas McGlinn captured the boys' doubles by defeating Greville Acker and Paul Sealy, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Robert Kinsey and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, 6—3, 9—7, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, 6—3, 8—6.

Miss M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, and Max Woosnam, British Isles, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES

Semi-Final Round

F. G. Anderson and F. C. Anderson Jr., Brooklyn, defeated A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1.

J. W. Wear and W. P. Wear Jr., Philadelphia, defeated B. M. Grant and B. M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated Morton Bernstein, New York, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Harry Coffin, California, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

BOY'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

Julius Saglowsky, Indianapolis, defeated George Lott, Chicago, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Final Round

Julius Saglowsky, Indianapolis, defeated Thomas McGlinn, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

BOY'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

F. M. Valentine and Thomas McGlinn, defeated Malcolm Hill and H. C. Johnson Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

Greville Acker and Paul Sealy, defeated Samuel Ewing and George Lott, by default.

Final Round

F. M. Valentine and Thomas McGlinn, defeated Greville Acker and Paul Sealy, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

CLEVELAND STILL HOLDS THE LEAD

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	74	46	.617
New York	72	45	.615
Washington	65	58	.528
St. Louis	61	60	.504
Detroit	58	66	.468
Boston	56	62	.475
Chicago	52	68	.433
Philadelphia	43	76	.362

RESULTS FRIDAY

Cleveland 6, Washington 3
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2
Boston 5, Chicago 4
New York 10, Detroit 2

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago
New York at Detroit
Washington at Cleveland
Philadelphia at St. Louis

RED SOX WIN THRILLING GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1—	5	12	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—	4	13	2

Batteries—Jones, Bush and Walker; Hedge and Schalk. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

BROWNS BEAT ATHLETICS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	x—	7	15	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	12	2

Batteries—Shocker and Severeid; Moore, Keefe and Perkins. Umpires—Wilson and Owens.

HIGHLANDERS DEFEAT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	1	3	1	2	0	0—10	15	2	
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	2	8	1

Batteries—Mays and Schang; Ehmke, Woodall and Bassler. Umpires—Hildebrand, Evans and Dineen.

CLEVELAND WINS, 6 TO 3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	x—	6	8	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—	3	6	1

Batteries—Mails, Bagby and O'Neill; Schacht, Erickson, Courtney and Gharrity. Umpires—Moriarity and Chill.

LAST TWO VISITORS ARE ELIMINATED

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Douglas Will Meet in Final of Women's Western Golf Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Having eliminated yesterday the last two of the visiting challengers, two local golfers, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club and Mrs. J. W. Douglas of Westmoreland Country Club, will engage in the final round today at the latter club for the championship of the Women's Western Golf Association.

In a spectacular match of the semi-final round yesterday, Mrs. Jones defeated Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, runner-up in 1918, who on Thursday set a new women's record of 84 for the course, by the close score of 2 and 1.

When the powerful driving game that smashed the way through the first three rounds for Miss Jeanette Kinney of Cleveland, Ohio, was equaled by Mrs. Douglas yesterday, the visitor was forced to capitulate by the superior putting of the Chicago woman. Mrs. Douglas won by a score of 3 and 1.

Defeat of Miss Hadfield required an exceptional round of golf from Mrs. Jones and the medalist of the tourney met the occasion by recording a score of 85 for the 18 holes. This equals the previous record for the course, which was lowered Thursday by the Milwaukee girl. Miss Hadfield was only one stroke behind her victorious rival with 86.

With a birdie 4 on the first hole, Miss Hadfield started auspiciously but Mrs. Jones squared matters at the next stretch with a birdie 5. They halved only two of the first nine holes, the third and the ninth, and had seven birdies between them. Their medals were 41 and 42 for the winner and loser, respectively, against par of 44, and Mrs. Jones was 1 up at the turn.

After dropping the tenth hole, thereby going 2 down, Miss Hadfield squared the match with an eagle 3 on the 391-yard eleventh stretch and a birdie 5 on the 453-yard twelfth. Mrs. Jones took the next three holes with birdies of 4, 3 and 4, with Miss Hadfield shooting them in par. At this point, the victor was dormie 3.

It was on the fourteenth and fifteenth tests that Miss Hadfield lost the match. She sliced to the rough and to traps, topped drives as well as second shots, and yet recorded pars. All during the match she outdrove Mrs. Jones by 10 to 20 yards, but a steadier game on the fairways and a decided superiority in putting won the day for the Chicago city champion. Par and cards follow:

Par, out	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	2	5—	44
Mrs. Jones, out	5	5	4	3	5	7	4	3	5—	41
Miss Hadfield, out	4	6	4	4	4	6	5	4	5—	42
Par, in	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	5—	44—88
Mrs. Jones, in	5	5	6	4	3	4	5	5	7—	44—85
Miss Hadfield, in	6	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	7—	44—86

An analysis of this fine round of golf shows that in addition to the eagle by Miss Hadfield, 11 birdies were scored. Seven of these were by Mrs. Jones. Only twice did both of them exceed par on a single hole. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields Country Club, defeated Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 2 and 1.

Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland Country Club, defeated Miss Jeanette Kinney, Cleveland, Ohio, 3 and 1.

W. C. HAGEN WINS WESTERN TITLE

New York Professional Star Golfer Finishes Five Strokes Ahead of Jock Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—With a consistent card which read 71, 72, 73, 71, a total of 287, W. C. Hagen of New York City won the western open golf championship at the Oakwood Country Club yesterday. This was his second victory in the event. Only one stroke separated Hagen and Jock Hutchison of Glen View, the British open title holder. At the end of 54 holes these two stars were tied at 216 each and the eastern star took the lead when the sixty-third hole was reached. At this point Hagen had taken his first lead by registering a 37 for the outward nine holes of the last round. Hutchison, who was his partner, required 38 for the same distance. The break came on the next hole, where the Chicago star drove into the creek and needed 6 to hole out as against 4 for the New Yorker. Hagen further increased his advantage by scoring "birdies" on four of the remaining holes. Hutchison, however, made a slight reduction of his handicap by getting a par 3 on the seventy-first and a "birdie" 3 on the last hole.

J. Emmet French, of Youngstown, Ohio, was third, with 294.

The scores with but few exceptions were higher due to the strong southeast wind, which carried many perfect drives off their course.

R. T. Jones, Jr., the Atlanta amateur who led at the end of the first thirty-six holes with 139, was not up to standard on his morning round, getting an 83. On the last round, however, he scored a 73, giving him a final card of 295, a tie for fourth place with J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian champion.

G. L. Bowden of Cincinnati, Ohio, who got sixth place with 301, had the best card Friday, a 70. On account of this performance he was enabled to get within the prize-winning positions. His card for the four rounds read, 79, 78, 70, 74. Among those who just missed a prize were J. M. Barnes the national open champion, William Mehlhorn of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Otto Hackbarth of Cincinnati, Ohio. The cards:

	1st Day	2d Day	Ttl.
W. C. Hagen, New York	143	144	287
Jock Hutchison, Glen View	143	149	292
J. E. French, Youngstown	140	154	294
*R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	139	156	295
J. H. Kirkwood, Australia	148	147	295
R. G. McDonald, Chicago	147	152	299
G. L. Bowden, Cincinnati	157	144	301
Robert Peebles, Peoria	142	161	303
L. B. Ayton, Evanston	149	153	302
Gene Sarazen, Titusville	153	150	303
P. O. Hart, Marietta	146	157	303
J. M. Barnes, Pelham	149	155	304
W. Mehlhorn, Shreveport	148	156	304
Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati	152	152	304
George Sargent, Columbus	150	156	306
Fred Ford, Kansas City	151	155	306
C. Mayo, Evanston	151	155	306
Frank Adams, Chicago	148	158	306
J. E. Rogers, Dayton	153	154	307
Erwin Nelson, Indianapolis	149	158	307
David Ogilvie, Cleveland	147	160	307
R. H. Craig, Louisville	153	154	307
M. J. Brady, Detroit	145	165	310
William Ogg, Worcester	147	163	310
Jack Blakeslee, Toledo	153	157	310
H. Hampton, Detroit	152	159	311
David Stevens, Greenville	156	156	312
W. F. Reid, Wilmington	150	163	313
Thomas Kennett, Olympia Fi	148	165	313
David McKay, Pittsburg	151	162	313
R. Simpson, Coronada	157	156	313
E. Townes, Pittsburgh	151	162	313
J. Gordon, Buffalo	149	165	314
Alex Ross, Detroit	155	160	315
W. H. Trovinger, Detroit	158	157	315
N. J. Christian, Tacoma	152	164	316
Daniel Kenny, New York	156	160	316
Edward McKenna, Buffalo	158	158	316
L. Gullickson, Chicago	157	161	318
David Robertson, Detroit	156	162	318
W. S. Bathie, Waterloo	152	166	318
J. F. Carberry, Lagrange	150	168	318
Nelson Davis, Cleveland	154	166	320
G. Turnbull, Midlothian	158	162	320
W. H. Way, Cleveland	155	166	321
Grange Alves, Cleveland	156	165	321
J. J. Meehan, Riverside	158	164	322
John Daray, Grand Rapids	158	165	323
Alec Ayton, Evanston	156	167	323
H. J. Harris, Akron	157	166	323
Charles Nelson, Kokomo	158	166	324
Gunner Nelson, Lafayette	153	171	324
David Hackney, Newark	157	169	326
George McLean, Redford	158	169	327

AUSTRALASIAN DOUBLES WIN

Defeat the Japanese Pair in Yesterday's Davis Cup Tennis Match at Newport Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The doubles Davis Cup match yesterday afternoon between J. O. Anderson and C. V. Todd, Australasia, and Ichiya Kumagee and Zeno Shimidzu, Japan, furnished a surprise, as the Australasians defeated the Japanese quite soundly after they had really got started.

The Japanese made many points on the Australasians' errors, while the latter made their points on placements, mostly by Anderson. It must be said that in the first set the Australasians were quite erratic; but they came back and won the second set on their drives and then began to play the net. In the third set, with games at 6—5 in favor of the Japanese, the Australasians broke through Kumagee's service. Then Anderson and Todd won the next game on Anderson's service, making the score 7—6, and right away took Kumagae's service for the eighth game. They played always to Kumagae. Todd has a strong service, and his net work is about the best in Australasia.

It early became apparent that when the Australasian's driving game was in full working order, which it was in the second and third sets, the Japanese had difficulty handling it. The Japanese began to be overwhelmed at such fast work, as in the fourth set, 6—0. In the second and third sets the Australasians' placements more than made up for their errors. The Australasians increased their speed and net play right along from the very first, evidently expecting some errors, but decided that that must be their play in order to win. Shimidzu lost his service to the opponents several times. The stroke analysis follows:

	N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Anderson and Todd	41	58	56	7	9
Kumagae and Shimidzu	37	36	26	1	2

ARCHERS RECEIVE THEIR TROPHIES

United States National Championship Meet of 1921 Comes to a Close With Annual Banquet at Boston Art Club

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Prizes and medals were awarded at the annual banquet of the National Archery Association of the United States, which was held at the Boston Art Club, this city, last night. This event brought the championship tournament of 1921 to a most successful conclusion.

Chief honors in the men's section of the competition went to J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pennylvania, the new champion, and Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pennsylvania, the former champion. Mr. Jiles won three trophies and Dr. Elmer four. In the ladies' section of the competition Miss D. D. Smith of Newton Center, Massachusetts, Mrs. L. C. Smith of the same place, Miss C. M. Wesson of Cotuit, Massachusetts, Miss S. M. Ives of Rosindale, Massachusetts, and Mrs. E. W. Frentz of Melrose, Massachusetts, were the chief winners. Miss Smith and Miss Wesson each won two prizes and tied for a third, while Miss Ives won four and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Frentz two each.

A trophy which is open to competition by both men and women was won by Mrs. Frentz. It was the Weston trophy for the most golds in any one end. Mrs. Frentz and C. E. Dallin tied for the trophy with four each; but as Mrs. Frentz's arrows were nearer the center of the target, she received the trophy.

Flight shooting occupied the archers Friday morning and Dr. S. T. Pope of San Francisco, California, was the winner of the Ovington Trophy for men with a record of 279 yards 2 feet 6½ inches. Miss Ives was the winner of the Sidway gold medal for women with a record of 217 yards 4½ inches. Miss Ives also won the Clan McLeod Cup for novelty shooting. The list of prizes and their winners follows:

MEN'S MEDALS AND PRIZES

C. E. Dallin Championship Gold Medal—J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

C. E. Dallin Silver Medal—Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

C. E. Dallin Bronze Medal—C. E. Dallin, Arlington, Massachusetts.

York Round Championship Gold Medal—J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

American Round Championship Gold Medal—Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

100-Yard Range Gold Medal—Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

80-Yard Range Gold Medal—H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Massachusetts.

60-Yard Range Gold Medal—C. E. Dallin, Arlington, Massachusetts.

50-Yard Range Gold Medal—T. H. Uzzell, New York, New York.

40-Yard Range Gold Medal—A. E. Shepherdson, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Maurice Thompson Gold Medal—Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

A. G. Spalding Gold Medal—Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Potomac Gold Medal—J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Pearsall Bugle—Pittsburgh Archers.

Duff Arrow—T. H. Uzzell, New York, New York.

Ovington Trophy—Dr. S. T. Pope, San Francisco, California.

Jiles Cup—W. H. Paler 3d, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

WOMEN'S MEDALS AND PRIZES

C. E. Dallin Championship Medal—Miss D. D. Smith, Newton Center, Massachusetts.

C. E. Dallin Medal in Silver—Mrs. L. C. Smith, Newton Center, Massachusetts.

C. E. Dallin Medal in Bronze—Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Massachusetts.

National Round Championship Gold Medal—Miss D. D. Smith, Newton Center, Massachusetts.

Columbia Round Championship Gold Medal—Mrs. L. C. Smith, Newton Center, Massachusetts.

60-Yard Range Gold Medal—Miss N. L. Peirce, Boston, Massachusetts.

50-Yard Range Gold Medal—Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Massachusetts.

40-Yard Range Gold Medal—Miss S. M. Ives, Roslindale, Massachusetts.

30-Yard Range Gold Medal—Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Sidway Gold Medal—Miss S. M. Ives, Roslindale, Massachusetts.

A. G. Spalding Gold Medal—Miss D. D. Smith and Miss C. M. Wesson.

Peacock Cup—Newton Archers First Team.

Maid Marion Arrow—Miss Margret Oliver, Washington, District of Columbia.

Jessop Trophy—Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center, Massachusetts.

Beach Trophy—Miss Eleanor True, Waban, Massachusetts.

S. M. Ives Trophy—Miss S. M. Ives, Roslindale, Massachusetts.

Clan McLeod Cup—Miss S. M. Ives, Roslindale, Massachusetts.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S TROPHY

Weston Cup—Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose, Massachusetts.

WILSON TO COACH DRAKE

URBANA, Illinois—K. L. Wilson, University of Illinois track, basketball, and football player, has been named as director of athletics and coach of the track team at Drake University. He will report immediately. Wilson held the Western Conference record in the javelin throw and was a member of the American Olympic team at Antwerp, Belgium.

C. P. MEAD LEADS IN CENTURY LIST

Has Series of Eight Three-Figure Scores to His Credit Up to the End of July in Cricket

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—No fewer than 230 three-figure innings had been recorded in English first-class cricket this season, by the end of July. This was in marked contrast to the scoring in season 1920, during the whole of which only 167 centuries were made. At the end of July, C. P. Mead, the well known Hampshire lefthander, topped the list with a series of eight three-figure scores to his credit. At the end of June, Mead shared first place with Warren Bardsley, C. G. McCartney, E. H. Hendren and H. T. W. Hardinge, but this three centuries in July gave him a clear lead. Of the others mentioned, Hardinge was the only one who scored more than one century in July, and consequently took second place with a total of seven centuries.

V. C. W. Jupp and A. C. Russell came up to join Bardsley, McCartney and Hendren on the "6" mark, Russell playing a fine three-figure innings for England in the fourth test match at Manchester. The only other batsman to equal Mead's record of three centuries during July was the Australian, H. L. Collins, who profited by a few matches played in Scotland and Durham appreciably to augment his small total of three-figure scores. No fewer than 113 separate individuals had been successful in recording at least one century in first class cricket up to the end of July. The list:

PLAYER, TEAM AND SCORES

C. P. Mead, Hampshire—103, 129, *286, 113, 224, 156, 103, 108.

H. T. W. Hardinge, Kent—*118, 123, 113, *163, 127, 207, *102.

Warren Bardsley, Australians—109, 132, 106, 132, 209, 112.

E. H. Hendren, Middlesex—107, 102, 105, 106, *107, 103.

V. C. W. Jupp, Sussex—129, 179, 139, 102, 153, *130.

C. G. McCartney, Australians—177, 149, 105, 193, 345, 115.

A. C. Russell, Essex—151, 108, 120, 273, 147, 101.

A. G. Dipper, Gloucestershire—100, 146, 104, 127, 101.

Robert Haywood, Northamptonshire—135, 132, 141, *131, 198.

E. H. Bowley, Sussex—146, 127, 173, 228.

J. L. Bryan, Cambridge University and Kent—133, 231, 183, 106.

H. L. Collins, Australians—162, 100, 113, 119.

A. N. Ducat, Surrey—131, *290, 134, 120.

James Hallows, Lancashire—102, *109, *110, 227.

T. F. Shepherd, Surrey—143, 115, 212, *210.

F. E. Woolley, Kent—149, 103, 111, 174.

Hubert Ashton, Cambridge University and Essex—*152, *107, 118.

A. P. F. Chapman, Cambridge University—136, 127, 110.

Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, Warwickshire—120, 176, 209.

J. W. H. T. Douglas, Essex—*123, *210, *123.

John Freeman, Essex—102, 286, 148.

George Gunn, Nottinghamshire—*117, 102, 138.

J. M. Gregory, Australians—*104, 101, 107.

J. W. Hearne, Middlesex—170, *146, 117.

A. T. Jeacocke, Surrey—*170, 138, 119.

J. H. King, Leicestershire—127, *110, *125.

Edgar Oldroyd, Yorkshire—125, *103, *127.

F. Pearson, Worcestershire—*151, 106, 167.

Andrew Sandham, Surrey—*292, 109, *209.

M. W. Tate, Sussex—151, 142, 203.

C. S. Barnett, Gloucestershire—157, 100.

Hon. C. N. Bruce, Middlesex—*144, 127.

A. W. Carr, Nottinghamshire—204, 102.

A. P. Day, Kent—*184, 101.

L. P. Hedges, Oxford University and Kent—123, 116.

H. L. Higgins, Worcestershire—133, 122.

Percy Holmes, Yorkshire—150, *277.

D. R. Jardine, Oxford University and Surrey—145, 105.

P. R. Johnson, Somersetshire—123, 163.

A. S. Kennedy, Hampshire—*152, 114.

Roy Kilner, Yorkshire—166, 150.

H. W. Lee, Middlesex—121, *243.

F. T. Mann, Middlesex—112, 101.

C. E. Pellew, Australians—146, 100.

W. G. Quaife, Warwickshire—*107, 103.

W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire—*267, *104.

James Seymour, Kent—*122, 106.

A. T. Sharp, Leicestershire—122, 150.

Hon. L. H. Tennyson, Hampshire—101, *131.

Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire—137, 123.

*Not out.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	75	45	.625
New York	74	50	.597
Boston	65	53	.551
St. Louis	63	57	.525
Brooklyn	63	60	.512
Cincinnati	55	67	.451
Chicago	49	71	.409
Philadelphia	40	81	.331

RESULTS FRIDAY

New York 2, Pittsburgh 1
Chicago 12, Brooklyn 3
St. Louis 6, Boston 3
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 2

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston
Pittsburgh at New York
Chicago at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Philadelphia

GIANTS BEAT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x—	2	5	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	10	0

Batteries—Douglas and Snyder; Hamilton and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

CUBS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	4	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0—	12	17	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—	3	7	2

Batteries—Martin and Daly; Smith, Ruether, Miljus, Schupp and Miller. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

REDS WIN, 7 TO 2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1—	7	17	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	7	3

Batteries—Luque and Wingo; Winters, Smith, Wilhelm and Henline. Umpires—Hart and Brennan.

BRAVES LOSE AGAIN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0—	6	12	2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—	3	9	1

Batteries—Pertica, North and Clemons, Dilhoefer; McQuillan, Fillingim and Gowdy. Umpires—Klem and McCormick.

TWO MORE RECORDS BROKEN AT SEA GIRT

SEA GIRT, New Jersey—Two world's records over mid-range and long range were broken in the Sea Girt rifle tournament Thursday. Machine Gunner C. A. Lloyd of the United States Marine team ran a perfect score in the all-comers mid-range match on the 600-yard range in a 20-shot match and then ran 81 consecutive bull's-eyes, which make a total of 101 straight bull's-eyes. Sergt. T. A. F. Frederick of the Marine team made 50 bull's-eyes and took second place.

In the Spencer long range match at 1200 yards, Sergt. E. F. Holzhauer of the Marine team made a perfect score of 15 bull's-eyes, and then continued to make them until his forty-second shot. Lieut. J. Miller and Capt. C. M. Brown, United States Army, took second and third places, respectively, with scores of 73 out of a possible 75.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE RACE

A. E. Briggs Is the Winner of This Famous Competition for Thames Watermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The winner of Doggett's Coat and Badge, trophies awarded as well as a money prize to the winner of a race contested annually between Thames watermen, who have not been more than one year out of their apprenticeship, was, this year, A. E. Briggs, of Radcliffe Cross, whose victory spoke volumes for both his strength of stroke and his watermanship. Conditions could hardly have been worse when the six competitors in the final, Briggs, A. R. Mayer of Deptford, F. H. Troubridge, Deptford; Joseph Cobb, Putney; A. C. Barber, Victoria Dock; and H. G. D. Bowen, Putney, were started by the bargemaster of the Fishmongers Company, A. A. Pocock, at London Bridge.

According to custom, the final race was rowed between London Bridge and Chelsea, and the preliminary heats between Putney and Hammersmith. A condition of the race is that no more than six competitors row from London Bridge to Chelsea, and, as there were seven entries this year, heats over the Putney-Hammersmith course were necessitated, these resulting in the elimination of H. R. Gobbett, Blackwall. Bowen was the first to obtain a lead when the final took place, and after nearly capsizing before he had made half a dozen strokes, was the first to shoot Blackfriars Bridge. After this the scullers contrived to find shelter behind some barges off the Surrey shore.

Briggs was ahead when Westminster Bridge was reached, and, in the cover of the Middlesex shore, he managed to increase his advantage. At Vauxhall Bridge, where his time was 23m. 28s., Briggs was six lengths in front of Troubridge, Mayer lying third and Cobb fourth. The last mile was in very rough water, and Mayer, again crossing to the Surrey shore, came up into second place. Briggs covered the whole distance of four miles and three furlongs in 35m. 12s., with Mayer only 32s. behind him. Troubridge came in third in 36m. 6s., and Cobb was close up in the fourth position. Barber was left a long way behind, and Bowen did not row the whole distance.

Thus the 1921 race was as keen and interesting as many in the past. As a test of watermanship it was most searching, and the race between the first three men, Briggs, Mayer and Troubridge, was interesting from the start.

The origin of the Doggett's Coat and Badge race is interesting. It dates from so far back as 1715, when a comedian of the day, Thomas Doggett, gave for open competition among young watermen a scarlet coat, bearing, on the sleeve, a large silver badge upon which was the armorial device of the House of Hanover. This he did, presumbaly, to celebrate the accession to the English throne of George I, but tradition has it that Doggett himself had an axe to grind, as, owing to the building of new theaters on the north side of the Thames, the watermen had been deprived of a source of income and were somewhat incensed in consequence. Be that as it may, Doggett's prize, or "wager" as it was called in those days, had naturally a pacifying effect on the ferrymen. In addition to the Coat and Badge, Doggett awarded a guinea to the winner, but subsequently money prizes were added by Sir William Jolliffe and the Fishmongers' Company, under the ægis of which the race is held.

The first race in 1715 was rowed in old-fashioned, heavy Thames wherries, but later the type of boat was changed, and, until 1902, special light craft, built for the event, were used. These were superseded by outrigged racing boats, rather heavier than best boats. The rule for the race has always been that only a waterman who has not been more than one year out of his apprenticeship may compete. In early days the number of competitors was limited to six, but afterward larger entries were tolerated and preliminary heats rowed, not over the original London Bridge to Chelsea course, but between Putney and Hammersmith. Last year the races for 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, held up on account of the war, were decided, as well as the 1920 event. The race, rowed against the tide and amid heavy river traffic, never fails to interest the general public, and, although it may not be so popular as when various rowing giants of the past were competing, the crowds which assemble at various points of vantage along the route attest to its retained popularity.

BOTH MIDDLESEX AND SURREY WIN

Battle Will Be Fought Between These Two Teams for the English County Cricket Honors

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING TO AUGUST 26

	P. C.		P. C.
Middlesex	77.77	Somersetshire	40.00
Surrey	73.68	Leicestershire	36.00
Yorkshire	69.16	Derbyshire

FUNDING PLAN A GIFT TO RAILROADS

Government Asks Public to Take $500,000,000 Burden of the Carriers, Committee of 48 Declares in Vigorous Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Harding's plan for funding the unpaid part of the $763,000,000, claimed to be owed to the railroads by the government, for additions and betterments to railroad property during federal control, has called forth a series of protests by J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty Eight, and replies by Robert S. Brinkerd, assistant to the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives.

Mr. Hopkins charges that the proposition amounts to a plan to capitalise the indebtedness of the railroads.

"The roads owe the government millions of dollars spent on their behalf under federal control," says Mr. Hopkins. "Instead of insisting that this debt be paid, Mr. Harding proposes that the roads be permitted to 'fund' their indebtedness by issuing their own bonds for the money they owe the government, that the War Finance Corporation purchase these bonds, sell them to the public with a government guarantee and turn the proceeds back to the railroads for their own use."

This, he adds, amounts to freeing the roads from their obligations to the government, the government assuming an additional indebtedness of $500,000,000 taken out of the public's pockets and handed back to the roads.

Profits in Repair

"To be used for what?" said Mr. Hopkins. "'To stimulate the steel companies and equipment companies,' who are to receive additional contracts from the roads as soon as the money is paid over. These companies are owned and controlled by the same banking group who control railroads. Since the return of the railroads to private ownership their repair and equipment work has been largely shifted to these private equipment companies, and it has been estimated that the equipment companies, in which the railroad magnates hold stock, charge the railroads some $700,000,000 per annum in excess of what it would cost to do the same work in the railroad shops.

"The railroad executives assert that they are practically bankrupt, and that they are no in a position to contract for any additional equipment. Therefore they need $500,000,000 with which to 'stimulate' the equipment companies. In other words, the latter have some hesitancy in accepting contracts from the railroads until the government takes $500,000,000 more out of the pockets of the taxpayers and hands it over to the railroads for the benefit of the equipment companies.

"President Harding puts forward the contention that we are 'morally obligated' to perform this gymnastic feat, and that 'at no time has there been any question about the justice' of so doing, because such action was recognized and authorized by Congress in the passage of the iniquitous Esch-Cummins transportation act.

Debts of Railroads

"If the Republican Administration wishes flagrantly to rob the public for the benefit of the railroads, have they not at least the courage to do so openly? Or have they sunk so low that they must offend our sense of decency by designating their scheme as a 'just' and 'moral' obligation, for which they frankly admit they paved the way in the passage of the Esch-Cummins law? Is it necessary for them to insult our intelligence by stating that this proposal involves 'no added expense, no added investment, no added liability, and no added tax burden?'

"The railroads already owe the government millions of dollars. As an offset to this, they have presented claims against the government for which they are demanding payment. These claims have never been investigated nor properly certified. It has been freely charged, and apparently with good reason, that they are without warrant of law, that they are in large part false and fraudulent, that they are based on extravagant estimates and that they are contrary to the facts contained in the sworn statements filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads. An investigation of these charges has already been demanded, and the railroads have been called upon to substantiate their claims. Naturally, as Mr. Harding says, 'The railroads are willing to expedite a settlement by waiving their claims without surrendering any of their rights and avoiding any investigation.'

Public Investigation

"If, as they contend, their claims against the government exceed the government's indebtedness to them, why should they waive their claims in return for canceling the indebtedness, and why should they hesitate to invite and demand a full investigation of the whole disgraceful mess, relying upon the American people to discharge any obligation, moral or otherwise, which the result of the investigation would justify?

"The whole proposal, we are told, was put forward by Wall Street bankers, who were successful in obtaining the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Harding, however, does not refer to this fact. Neither does he call attention to the fact that it followed very closely upon his conference with the banking group at the White House on May 26, at which further conferences were arranged in the hope 'that out of these conferences a definite understanding may be reached on the general principles which will guide the government and the financial interests.'

"Do the people of America share this hope? Do they wish to see the seat of government permanently established in Wall Street? At the earnest solicitation of the President, the soldiers' bonus bill has been shelved, because our national Treasury, according to Mr. Harding, is depleted, and there are no funds available for such a purpose. Yet the proposition to loan the railroads $500,000,000 will undoubtedly be forced through unless an aroused public sentiment indignantly forbids it.

"Every effort should be made to prevent passage of any such bill and the Committee of Forty-Eight invites all those who realize the seriousness of the situation to join with them in arousing a healthy understanding of the situation, and in organizing for definite action toward demanding an investigation of the railroad accounts and the refusal to loan any further money to the railroads until the results of such an investigation are known to the public."

THEATERS

"March Hares"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"March Hares," a satirical comedy by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, presented by the Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert at the Bijou Theater, New York City. The players:

Ethel	Gertrude Purcel
Mrs. Janet Rodney	Lucile Watson
Edgar Fuller	Brandon Peters
Geoffry Wareham	Alexander Onslow
Oliver	Charles Warburton
Janet Rodney	Adrienne Morrison
Claudia Kitts	Norma Mitchell
The Cook	Nellie Griffin
Mr. Brown	Frank Dekum

NEW YORK, New York—It is said that this play was originally called "The Temperamentalists," that is as good a name for it as its present one for the only person in the play who did not talk and act temperament plus was the cook. She appeared but once, to sit down up stage in the hall and she spoke no word; moreover such temperamentalists are all March Hares! Unfortunately they do exist, this ultra-tempestuous type. But eight such true-to-life (fortunately in rare cases) puppets never could spend one evening together in the same house unless each found there some more or less normal type which he or she could annoy. Mr. Gribble has failed to present the contrasting types and so, the drawings, which at first appear amusing, weary one before the second act is well under way.

Thereafter, innuendoes, which before seemed almost unintended, are now rushed in on any and all occasions and find many a ready laugh. It is true that there is a public for that sort of thing, most of it coming from the near neighborhood of Broadway and that public may pull the play through.

It seems a pity to see so much that is good effort put upon this material. The single setting, the parlor at the Rodney's, is a fine piece of work perfectly suggesting in its furnishings the over-artistic pose of those who live there. The players are splendid and bring to their parts an earnestness that in itself defeats them. The people they are representing are not human beings. They are almost without exception self-conscious poseurs whom one can laugh at or pity as one's mood may be. So earnestness on the part of the player seems nothing short of burlesque.

Miss Norma Mitchell's Claudia Kitts is as good a bit of characterization as has been seen on Broadway for many a day and you are compelled to laugh at her and with her all the while with a sense that perhaps you ought not to do so. Miss Morrison plays Janet Rodney so well that if she were the only character of her kind in another play one could well sympathize with her and one keeps feeling sorry for Lucile Watson, who as Mrs. Rodney is so sweet that it seems a pity she must act the mother of such a girl as Janet, especially when she is to get Geoffrey Wareham as a son-in-law.

Mr. Gribble has a flair for smart lines that could be better employed.

COOPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OAKLAND, California—The largest cooperative grain elevator on the Pacific coast, and one of the largest in the world, has just been opened for operation on Oakland Creek, in this city. It now contains 1,500,000 bushels of grain, and is under lease to the California Farm Bureau Exchange, a cooperative organization of farmers. It was built by the Western Milling Company. The elevator is composed of 36 concrete tanks, of large size, each one of which will handle a shipload of grain. The grain is handled in bulk, and figuring two bushels to the sack, the farmers save $45,500 on cost of sacks alone, every time the elevator is emptied.

A vessel of 10,000 tons can be loaded or unloaded in an hour through the conveyor system, electrically operated, which handles all grain coming into or going out of the elevator. The farmers, through possession of this elevator, are now sending their grain in bulk, in freight cars, to this central distributing point, where it is cleaned, graded and blended, and then shipped out by water, the farmers receiving for it often more than the market price. Most of the grain from this elevator is shipped through the Panama Canal to Europe, and the elevator has opened new markets for the grain growers of the San Joaquin valley. The venture is cooperative on the part of the farmers, in the effort to eliminate the middleman.

PROHIBITION FINDS APPROVAL IN CHILE

United States Consul Reports Strong Sentiment for Restriction of Alcohol—Commercial Situation Inactive

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is a strong anti-alcohol movement in Chile that has found expression by such action as that of the dock Labor unions of Antofagasta in refusing to land alcoholic beverage from ships, declared Thomas W. Voetter, United States Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Voetter conferred with business men on conditions in Chile during a brief stay at the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"'Decidedly strong' expresses the status of prohibition sentiment in Chile," Mr. Voetter said when the interview turned to social conditions. "Some of the leading newspapers stand strongly in favor of drastic restriction of the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The government has prohibited the entrance of brandies and whiskies into the nitrate district, although the enforcement is not complete.

"The sentiment for prohibition is, perhaps, stronger in the north. When the Labor unions of Antofagasta came out against alcohol and refused to unload any beverages of alcoholic content from vessels in the port, the boycott lasted for several months. It finally fell down when workers were obtained who would unload this class of cargo, but the action is extremely significant as showing the feeling of the people."

Products of North

Copper and nitrate of soda are the chief products of the north of Chile, the comparatively new Guggenheimer copper interests being able to turn out about 30,000 tons a day when the market warrants, Mr. Voetter said, touching on commercial conditions. The barren nature of the north of Chile about Antofagasta limits the population and, therefore, the commercial market. Practically all the necessities of life are imported to maintain the people whose work is extracting mineral and nitrate from the ground and in shipping and transportation.

"Commercial conditions, of course," the Consul continued, "reflect the world situation and will recover when the recovery is general. The country has been largely developed by foreign enterprise and investment but the amalgamation of the Spaniard and the African Indian has produced an aggressive and vigorous race which can carry on the work and overcome the natural obstacles of the country. Port works are being put in at San Antonio and Valparaiso, but at most ports cargo is lightered into dock."

Educational Work

Mr. Voetter, asked concerning education, said that there is a widespread appreciation of the needs of education and that laws have been passed to improve the facilities provided. These laws are being carried into effect as fast as governmental financial means permit. The primary schools, he said, are generally maintained by the municipalities, and the secondary schools by the federal government. There are a number of large private schools also.

The government has also recently enacted legislation for an excellent road building program, the consul said. This development is essential to proper opening up of the country and the expense is being covered by a tax on property. The railroads, government-owned, Mr. Voetter added, are very good.

"Antofagasta, with a population of 50,000 people," the Consul declared, "presents the most modern appearance of any city along the southern Pacific coast. Six years ago a municipal loan was floated to provide street paving, municipal baths and parks. Another loan is planned to raise funds for a new school, public library and opera house but is held up owing to the present depression. The chief support of the city is transportation, that is, shipping and railroad transportation from the copper and nitrate fields."

INDIANA PLAN TO SAVE TRANSPORT OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Plans for the development of industrial and agricultural electrification of Indiana by the utilization of a one-power loop over which electricity generated at the coal mines will be transmitted hundreds of miles and laid down at the meters of industrial plants throughout the State, were disclosed by the filing of articles of incorporation by the Indiana Electric Corporation. The officers named are president, Joseph H. Brewer, president American Public Utilities, Grand Rapids, Michigan; vice-president, Lex J. Fitzpatrick, vice-president Indiana Railway & Lighting Company, Kokomo, Indiana, and secretary, Paul D. Birdsell, Merchants Heat and Light Company, Indianapolis. A petition has been filed by the company with the Indiana public service commission for permission to consolidate various light and heat service companies.

The plan the company has in view is the duplication in Indiana of the consolidated utilities in northern Wisconsin, promoted by Mr. Brewer, with the exception that instead of using power for the conservation of coal, the company will use Indiana coal at the mines for the conservation of transportation.

SCHOOLS

TORREY PINES SCHOOL
La Jolla (San Diego) California
A year-round Outdoors School for active young boys. Miles of fields, mountains and ocean beaches. Natural food, loving individual care, real education, perfect sanitation, artistic surroundings. Write for prospectus.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE UPLANDS
A well-built home containing 12 rooms and bath, splendid sized rooms, generous closets, located on one of the finest streets in this section of the Town. Being disposed of as owner has purchased a larger home. For appointment communicate with exclusive selling agents.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Established 1840
1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, 47, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 1306

37 Acres, 2 Cows, Horse.
PIGS, calf, hens, machinery, tools, wagons, crops, winter wood, hay included, in exceptional state road farm; handy to depot and town; 15 acres level, loamy fields, 18 fenced; brook-watered pasture; hardwood, lumber; 137 good bearing fruit trees; nice buildings, house, barn 30x33, hennery, etc.; all for $2900, terms. Shown by MR. KEEZER, Plaistow, N. H.; tel. Haverhill 1065-R. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 204 Washington St., Boston. Send for our Special Bargain Journal; mailed free.

MASSACHUSETTS, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut. Catalogues postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, Boston, Mass.

Wrentham, on Lake Archer Summer Camp
Attractively situated in an oak grove bordering the lake. House made entirely of hard pine, consists of living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen with chimney for range, set tubs. Four chambers and bath. Town water, electric lights. In best of condition. Large verandas on three sides right at the water's edge with float extending into lake. Sandy bottom lake; bathing, boating. Beautiful view.
Price $8500. Real opportunity.
Inspection invited.
MARSHALL B. MARTIN
912 Turks Head Building
Providence, R. I.

VACANT
HOUSE of 10 rooms, near Powder House Park, College Avenue, Somerville; can be used for two families; all improvements and newly painted; will be sold on easy terms; price $5850. T. F. GRACE, 671 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. Univ. 821.

MINNESOTA FARM
500 ACRES tillage, woodland, running water; buildings. Owner moved East will sell or might exchange for Eastern property. K-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Massachusetts St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT
OFFICE FOR RENT mornings and evenings; furnished. Room 1305, 5 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago. Tel. Randolph 2507.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET near the sea at Point of Pines, Revere, near Boston, Mass. From Oct. 1st to May 1st. 7 rooms, sleeping porch and bath. Very well furnished, in perfect condition, gas, electricity, furnace heat. Address M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO RENT for a year beginning in October, very desirable, attractively furnished apartment of 6 rooms, hall, bath and porch; near Coolidge Corner, Brookline; adults only. Call Brookline 4623. Mornings between 9 and 11.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
"The House by the Side of the Road"
AN ideal haven of rest for professional and business people. Transients taken. Terms $21 to $25 per week. MRS. E. K. PEASE, Hatfield, Mass.

FOR RENT—Large sunny room with board in private family, near Malden Sq. 17 Linden Ave. Tel. Malden 2068-R.

BOARD and Room in quiet old-fashioned home. Beautiful sur. delicious fruits and veg., nr. wat. Open until Oct. 15. Rates reasonable. MRS. C. M. N. CLAVERIE, R. F. D., Taunton, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
WANTED—At Flushing, N. Y., Room, Bath and Board for two people in private family, quietly located. Refs. exchanged. Address M-102, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
MIDDLE-AGED American woman, Protestant, desires position as housekeeper-companion; good cook, experienced manager; best of references. M-120, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
POSITION open for housekeeper; country place, modern conveniences; near Boston. Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN
WANTED—Photographer for High Class Studio. Give experience and samples of work with application. GRADY STUDIO, 1015 2nd Ave., Seattle.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Christ Jesus." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CALIFORNIA

HOLLYWOOD

PEARCE'S FORD REPAIR SHOP
6230 Santa Monica Blvd., Holly 686

Hollywood Boot Shop
6687 Hollywood Blvd. 577101
Fine Footwear—Hosiery
Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call

Hollywood Hardware Co., Inc.
579791. 6414 Hollywood Blvd.

Schaefer's Battery and Ignition Shop
6696 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 3636.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES
HOLLYWOOD BLVD. and CAHUENGA AVE.
G. G. Greenwood, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB
Perfect French Dry Cleaners
1308 Cahuenga St.—57434—Holly 2086

LONG BEACH

City National Bank
Broadway and American

SANDERS & THOMPSON
Proprietors of Spaulding's
TABLE D'HOTE A LA CARTE
140 Pine Ave. Phone Home 5951.
CANDIES SODAS

CARSON'S MARKET
124 American Ave. High Grade Meats.

DEPENDABLE USED CARS
S. E. Cor. Ocean & American
R. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

JOHN H. HOOD
The Accommodating Grocer, 835 Pine Ave.

CALIFORNIA

LONG BEACH—Continued

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE
239 PINE AVENUE

QUALITY BOOT SHOP
133 PINE AVENUE 407 PINE AVENUE
Long Beach Agents for the
"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

MEYER MILLINERY
312 Pine Avenue

H. R. Buchanan
FORMERLY BUCHANAN & SMITH
315 PINE AVE,
Women's Wear and Millinery in Superior Styles and Qualities.

JOHNSON & KENDALL
High Grade
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
134-136 West Broadway

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies
117 PINE AVENUE

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works: Anaheim and Daisy Ave.; Branch Office, 37 Pine Ave. Phones H-733. S. S. Main 472

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
Clothes of Quality at Reasonable Prices
114-116 Pine Ave. Phone Pacific 1312.

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
124 PINE AVENUE

Buffums'
Formerly The Mercantile Co.
Pine Ave. at Broadway
LONG BEACH, CAL.
The maximum of Quality; the utmost in Service; and top Values always.

LOS ANGELES

ARNOLD ROSS
Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Specialties
322 West Fifth Street

BOOS BROS.
CAFETERIAS
436-42 So Hill St 321 West Fifth St
648 So Broadway 328 So Broadway

CROWN LAUNDRY AND CLEANING CO.
Best in Quality and Service
Fine Finished and Rough Dry Laundry
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Telephones: South 945—23068

KODAKS
And Everything That Goes With Them
EARL V. LEWIS
220 West Fourth 308 West Seventh

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN
612 SOUTH BROADWAY AND
359 SOUTH SPRING COR 4TH ST.

GENERAL AUCTIONEER
COL. C. F. CALHOUN
1911 So. Burlington Ave.—21940

PAUL V. STRUBLE
HIGH GRADE FURNITURE
also
REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING
2414 So. Vermont. Phone West 2452

During the CLEAN-UP and PAINT-UP SEASON
Visit 928 South Main Street
THE PAINT STORE OF
The PATTON PAINT COMPANY

BEKINS
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
SAN FRANCISCO—OAKLAND—LOS ANGELES

PASADENA

DRY GOODS
and Ready to Wear
GOSSARD CORSETS
Graduate Corsetiere
HERTEL'S

PICTURE FRAMING
STATIONERY
AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

T. W. Mather Co. Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Apparel.
Featuring style and quality combined with individual service.
Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena.
An accommodating store.

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators.
Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets. Acorn Ranges.

Pasadena FURNITURE CO.
NOLD FURNITURE CO., INC.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BASSETT'S WALK-OVER STORE
28 EAST COLORADO STREET

PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1986
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Engraved or Printed
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

SANTA BARBARA

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Commercial Trust and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

THE HAT SHOPPE
812 State Street. Phone 509.
We cater to the woman who discriminates.

CALIFORNIA

SAN DIEGO

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway
Capital $100,000. Surplus and Profits all earned $900,000

ALBERT J. JONES
Real Estate. Tel. Main 8732. Insurance.
826-27 First National Bank Bldg.

THE WALDORF CAFE
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00
In Exclusive Dining Rooms.
Also
California's Far-Famed Lunch Counter
For Ladies and Gentlemen
4th Street, Between Broadway and C.

The Golden Lion Tavern
San Diego's Famous Eating Place.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Open 6 A. M. to midnight. Cor. 4th and F. Sts.
BERNARDINI & PROVOST, Props.

THE BROWN BEAR
531 B Street—Table d'Hote or à la Carte

Ingersoll Candy Co.
FINE CANDIES
1015 Fifth Street

Morgan's Cafeteria
1049—SIXTH ST.

PRINTING
FRYE & SMITH
850 3d Street

SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
930 C Street
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MISS A. M. RAINFORD
1115 Fourth Street

NEW CHINA CAFE
AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL DISHES
Open 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. 1172 Fourth St.

THE BOSTON STORE
S. H. Bingham Fifth at C
A Store for Women
known in San Diego for the dependably good quality of its merchandise, the excellence of its value and service.
—WOMEN'S SUITS —COATS
—DRESSES
—UNDERWEAR —CORSETS
—HOSIERY —GLOVES —NOTIONS
—DRESS AND WASH GOODS
—SILKS —LINENS —LACES

LENOX CAFETERIA
1058 Fifth St.

HAMILTON'S
Grocers — Sixth and C

Lewis Shoe Co.
S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets

Boldrick Shoe Co.
TWO STORES
946 FIFTH ST. 1158 FIFTH ST.

BLEDSOE COMPANY
HOME FURNISHERS and DECORATORS

SAN PEDRO

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
119 Sixth St., San Pedro

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

"MOCAN" INC.
Great Reduction in Wardrobe, Dress & Steamer Trunks, Boston Bags, Travelling Bags and Suit Cases.
226 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Tel. B. B. 1460 REPAIRING

THE EARLE HAT
for
Women and Girls
201 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

MILLINERY SALE
$6.60 and upwards.
MLLE. CAROLINE
480 Boylston St., Boston
(Block of Brunswick Hotel)

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimonos, purses and 127 corsets.

E. F. CALDWELL
61 MERRIMAC ST., Boston, established 1885 tel. Haymarket 2007-2008; save money on your long-distance hauls; 14 furniture trucks to give you prompt and efficient delivery service; packing, moving and storing of household goods; we insure all goods while in transit.

WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.
44 Lagrange Street, Boston
Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retrimmed. Men's soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Women's Hats cleaned and remired. Bands, bindings put on while you wait.

BOOKBINDING
WM. S. LOCKE
10 WASHINGTON STREET, NORTH, BOSTON
Tel. Rich. 2401

Smith & McCance
8 PARK ST., BOSTON
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals.
Any Magazine or Book no matter where published—can be had of us.
LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Continued

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
120 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1850 Tel. Rox. 1071

LEWANDOS DYEING CLEANSING LAUNDERING
LEWANDOS
284 Boylston Street
17 Temple Place
248 Huntington Avenue
79 Summer Street
Telephone Back Bay 2000
Shops in all the large cities of the East
Summer Routes North and South Shores
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

City Laundry Co.
COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES
ALL PARTS OF GREATER BOSTON
Phone Roxbury 283
92 Lenox St. Boston 18

BRUSHES, DUSTERS AND JANITOR and Public Buildings.
J. H. WORCESTER & CO.
265 Purchase St., near Federal St. Boston, Mass.

FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Designers, Retouchers, Photo and Wood Engravers
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Back Bay 2200 Estab. 1890

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY

JUNGMAN SIGNS
1828 MOTT AVENUE Tel. 2090 Far Rock.

TRUNKS STOVES
Mulry Hardware Co.
300 CENTRAL AVE.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Telephones F. R. 414-415
PAINTS CUTLERY

A. H. BROWER
THE SHOE STORE OF THE ROCKAWAYS
254 Central Ave. Tel. 845 Far Rock.

GOOD CLEAN COAL
C. & H. T. WHITSON, Inc.
287 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 28

20th CENTURY GROCER
H. BERKOWITZ
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Central Ave. Tel.: Far Rock 1300-1301

Beermann's Market, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions
1932 Cornaga Ave., Bet. Central and Broadway
Tel. Far Rockaway 837

BROWER
THE JEWELER
Merchandise and Repairs That Are Right
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 9230

WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance Agency
1919 Mott Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 17

Nehenzahl's
Far Rockaway, N.Y.

ALICE DUFRESNE
STATIONERY GIFTS
1048 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway

D. NACHT
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3054

COURTESY FOR ALL
COURTEOUS REGARD FOR THE WANTS OF EVERY CUSTOMER IS THE RULE HERE.
Bank of the Manhattan Company

Victrolas
Kodaks
Bicycles
DUNLAP SPORTING GOODS CO.

GREENBERG
Repairing and pressing. Cleanser and Dyer
1940 Cornaga Ave. Phone: Far Rock. 737

MICHAEL SCHOENIG
CUSTOM TAILOR
PRESSING AND DRY CLEANING
Broadway and Clark Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 773

FOR FRESH FLOWERS
BERGMAN
CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Far Rock. 643

The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Remsen Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 274

NEW YORK CITY

De Olde English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO

James Kapp A. J. Walser R. E. Lockhart
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CO.
Cor. W. Commerce & St. Mary Sts., San Antonio
Tex. Old Phone Crockett 3772
COME AND TRADE WITH US.

Blum's
The Exclusive Specialty House "For Feminine Apparel"

THE VOGUE
WOMEN'S WEAR
225 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure six words to the line.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

FRENCH MUSIC OF TODAY

Erik Satie and His Sponsor

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

The new tendencies in French music have already been dealt with in these columns, particularly that group of young composers who, under the name of "The Six" have rapidly attained to some notoriety. Only uncertain details could then be given, for the works by these composers were by no means numerous, and the information had to be limited to a few of the circumstances which had brought the members of the group into touch with each other. But today, although the group is scarcely three years old, it is possible to sum up its tendencies, and to consider what are its strong and its weak points. It is all the more necessary to do this because the group, at any rate as regards its present constitution, has come to an end, one of the composers who formed it having detached himself, a defection that may well be emulated by one or more of the others before long.

About 1918, three composers, united for reasons of friendship and by a common desire to discover new paths in the development of French music, formed an intimate group and when, soon after, three others joined them, the group of "The Six" was established. It was composed of Messrs. Louis Durey, Arthur Honegger, Georges Auric, Francis Poulenc, Darius Milhaud, and Mlle. Germaine Tailleferre. A young author of some talent and enthusiasm, but who did not seem destined to take any part in their musical activities, Jean Cocteau, took it upon himself to introduce the group to the public.

Mr. Cocteau aided the "Six" in many ways; with his enterprise, his numerous relations with the social circles of Paris, and with his consummate gifts in the art of advertisement. In this respect, and if the matter were only looked upon in a commercial light, so to speak, there could be no doubt that the group found the advent of Jean Cocteau quite profitable. But Mr. Cocteau also brought with him some errors, prejudices, and preoccupations with artistic policy which sooner of later were bound to weary, not only a considerable portion of the best-disposed public, but even some members of the group of composers themselves.

Jean Cocteau appears to be lacking neither in vivacity nor culture, nor even in taste, but he sometimes happens to be wanting in judgment. Proclamations and manifestations in favor of a certain school are always a dubious game to play, even when they are made after the firm establishment of such and such a school. This has been seen in the case of "Romanticism," of "Impressionism" and of "Realism." But it is still more hazardous to set up axioms and doctrines when speaking of perfectly unknown people, and who hardly yet know themselves.

Because, by natural reaction, the young generation of musicians sought to free themselves from "impressionist" tendencies or others passing under that name, which had gone to the making of the works of Debussy and his generation, and because they endeavored to substitute something like a more contrapuntal style for those harmonic frictions that had formed part of Debussy's art, Mr. Cocteau strove to label the whole group for which he set himself up as advocate with an æsthetic formula that was dear to him, and which might be called the æsthetics of the bazaar. No more delicate sonorities, no sense of atmosphere, no longer any literary refinements, only garish and brutal colors, the crude sonorities of the circus, the emulation of the most common folk-music, the use of brass instruments in the manner of the popular dances, in short what Mr. Cocteau himself has called "musique à l'emporte-pièce."

These musical ideas had come to Mr. Corteau as the result of the attempt he had made during the war, and which had failed, to give, at the Cirque Medrano, a performance of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with incidental music by Erik Satie. The idea of confining the whole art of music within the limits of the circus had seemed to his paradoxical mind a sensational and promising innovation. This plan was supported by one of the young composers of the group, Georges Auric, whose nature impelled him to write "musique à l'emporte-pièce," but who, to tell the truth, .. even today perhaps the very composer among the "Six" who has given the smallest proofs of talent.

Regardless of the personal intentions of the composers whom he wished to take in tow, Mr. Cocteau continued his proclamations and his prophecies, a portion of which have appeared in the form of aphorisms in his little booklet, "Le Coq et l'Arlequin," which contains, together with a number of shrewd, pleasant and even new opinions, some inexact assertions, and unjust attacks directed against the work of Debussy.

It is no uncommon tendency among young people to attempt to dethrone their elders, and since Debussy remains undoubtedly the most characteristic figure in modern French music, he was attacked. As it was imperative, in default of works that had not yet quite seen the light of day, to oppose somebody or other to Debussy, Jan Cocteau and Georges Auric contrived to put Erik Satie on a pedestal and to look upon him, as it were, as the father of the group of "Six," the Glinka of this renascence.

Erik Satie after having formerly anticipated, to a very modest extent, the harmonic researches of Debussy, had seen his name and his personality rescued from obscurity by the sympathy of composers such as Maurice Ravel and Florent Schmitt. Now he became in all of Mr. Cocteau's discourses the leader of contemporary French music. Great were the efforts made to show that this composer, gifted with a certain sense of humor and a limited musical personality, was the equal of the greatest musical master-minds of all times. His name became a battering-ram wherewith to storm the walls of Debussy's edifice, which were taken to be built of very slender material. The attack was so vigorously conducted that the assailants spent their own strength and gained nothing but an increased number of enemies. Jean Cocteau, who does not lack a certain sense of expediency, soon discovered that he had followed the wrong track, that Debussy's position in the history of music is as safe as that of Chopin. He now aims his criticism at Ravel.

In the meantime, the other members of the group, or at least the most interesting among them, pursued their studies and their work without paying much heed to the decrees of their cicerone, save by attempting to restrain from time to time his outbreaks of intemperate language.

Against their wish, the group of "Six" thus found among them Erik Satie. Without actually belonging to the group, he kept in touch with it and turned it to his advantage. He was treated with familiar respect; but he soon discovered the necessity of writing a work to justify his presence. At the first performances of his ballet, "Parade," an attempt was made to reinstate the manifestations that had accompanied, a few years earlier, the appearance of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," so as to create an impression that it was a case of a similarly important work. Jean Cocteau exerted himself all the more zealously because he was the author of the scenario of "Parade"; but it was a somewhat thin work to oppose to those of Debussy and Ravel.

Mr. Satie has since published "La Mort de Socrate," an oratorio. The work is not without its merits; its subject is engaging and contains true emotion, but the monotony of the music, the sameness of feeling and the poverty of its orchestration does not vindicate the opinion of those who hold that the production of "Socrate" was as important a date in musical history as that of "Pelléas et Mélisande." After less than two years, even those who endeavored to arm themselves with Satie's "Socrate" against the rest of the musical universe, are compelled to declare that it is an insignificant work and that Satie is a singular composer, but of little merit.

NATIONAL MUSIC IN ARGENTINA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The awakening of the Argentine states to the importance of their native music and verse proceeds apace. Only a year ago Manuel Gómez Carrillo went to the north of the nation and returned with a fine collection of popular themes; he had been sent by the University of Tucumán. Now another native of the same Province, Prof. Andrés A. Chazarreta, with the aid of a company of singers and dancers, is offering to his countrymen the rare spectacle of these native themes in action.

These new attempts are being received with open arms by the broad-minded critics of the capital, who realize that not everything that is Argentine is necessarily locked up in Buenos Aires. Just as in Brazil the complaint is being heard more and more often that Rio is not the nation, so here with reference to the exotic capital of Argentine, where the great influx of foreign strains tends to endanger the preservation of the national element.

The serious composers, supported by the serious critics, desire to cultivate their own garden. It may be, at first, a poor thing, but it will be their own. And upon investigation, they find it not so poor a thing, either. Among the composers thus at work are Carlos B. Quiroga, Juan Carlos Dávalos, Jorge Bermúdez, Gutiérrez Gramajo, Alfredo Guido. These are not following merely in the footsteps of Gómez Carrillo and Chazarreta, the first of whose work is technical and the second's a labor of popularization. The aims of all three groups are much the same, however—to find inspiration in the native ambient, to show that Argentine art has, literally, a wider field than the variegated and mixed capital, that the inner provinces of the nation possess the raw material of an enduring, universal art.

Chazarreta's labors have been likened, for their simplicity, to the egg of Columbus; he gathered a typical band, composed of harp, guitars, violin, flute and bass drum, selected an illustrative repertory of the native pieces, a pair of skillful dancers (Pedro Jiménez and Nicholas Juárez), an excellent singer of the indigenous products, Patrocinia Díaz, and began a tour of the northern provinces, entering at last the gates of Buenos Aires, where he achieved a triumph.

The more optimistic commentators upon the professor's venture see in it the possibilities of an art that shall lead to such developments as the choreographic genius of a Daghilev, who in turn will call forth the national equivalent of a Rimsky-Korsakoff, a Borodin, a Stravinsky. Some of the forerunners worthy of the task have already been pointed out in such figures as Williams, de Rogatis, Lopez Buchardo and Forte for the music, and for the scenic art, Alfredo Guido, Jorge Bermúdez, and Rudolfo Franco.

BRITISH NATIONAL OPERA

Initiation of Scheme

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—For long English opera—or indeed any opera of a permanent nature in London—has been the baffling enigma of British music. Is it to be solved at last? There seems a likelihood. If it is done it will come not as the result of state aid and subsidies, such as other countries have enjoyed and English enthusiasts sighed for in vain, but as the result of sound cooperation and sturdy self-help. This is so consonant with the Anglo-Saxon way of doing things that it inspires one to believe from the outset in the scheme for a British National Opera Company which has just been placed before the public.

After the bankruptcy of Sir Thomas Beecham's venture a year ago, the enigma of British opera seemed less likely to find solution than ever before. Then rumors of a new scheme began to drift through musical circles. Early in July these rumors received definite confirmation. The outlines of a plan were formulated by Mr. Robert Radford in a letter to the press, and in the striking paper which he, as president, read before the Society of English Singers at the Great Central Hotel on July 4. On July 21 a public meeting was convened at Queen's Hall, and considering the lateness of the season, and the shortness of the notice, it was remarkably well attended. Many of the leaders and a large detachment of British music lovers were there. The chair was taken by Sir Charles Sykes, supported on the platform by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles and Lady Stanford, Sir Henry Hadow, Sir William McCormick, Lady Maud Warrender, Sir William Petersen, Mr. H. Plunket Greene, Mr. Percy Pitt, Mr. Robert Radford, Mr. Walter Hyde, Mr. Norman Allin, Mr. Thomas Busby, Mr. Leo Schuster, and other well-known persons. Messages of good will and sympathy with the undertaking were received and read to the meeting from the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir Frederick Cowen, Landon Ronald, and Charles Santley.

In his opening words the chairman expressed his view that during the last 50 years greater progress had been made in physical science than in art, and he thought that musicians ought to have done much more than they have. He believed that music should play an important part in the national life, and he hoped that in whatever was done to produce grand opera every endeavor would be made to stimulate the highest forms of music.

"You are now endeavoring to rebuild on a permanent basis an institution that should be national," he reminded the audience. He was convinced that if the enterprise was once established, and conducted on sound business lines, the public would be ready to cooperate and make it a great success. He then called upon Mr. Robert Radford to explain the scheme.

Briefly, it is as follows, as set forth in the prospectus of the National British Opera Company, Limited: "The promoters are the members of the late Sir Thomas Beecham Opera Company and their object is to found and maintain a permanent organization on a cooperative basis, with headquarters in London, in order to produce and perform in English (save where the use of the original language is essential) the best operas of all nations, and to encourage British musical art in general. The representative body of British artists which constituted the late company appeal with confidence for the support of music lovers in their endeavor to place British opera on a solid foundation. They wish to emphasize the fact that for the first time in the history of British music, artists, orchestra and chorus have combined for this purpose."

Robert Radford, who is so deservedly popular as a singer with the public, was greeted by warm applause when he rose to speak, and when he had finished the applause was even more cordial, for the good sense and practical idealism of what he had to say, combined with the straightforward way of saying it, inspired every one with confidence. Many of the points made were the same as those in his address to the Society of English Singers, and deserve to be quoted.

In outlining the scheme he made it clear that no personal interests will be allowed to rule the concern. He said stoutly: "We won't talk about state aid—help us to help ourselves." He spoke with conviction of the need for English opera and of the possibility of making it pay. "A firmly established, soundly run, solid concern removed from fashion and intrigue—such a concern would provide artistic outlet for more branches of our native art than any other form of music making."

Of opera itself as an art form he said: "It has given us some wonderful things, and it is capable of extraordinary development. It is singing carried to its logical conclusion." He then reviewed the state of oratorio, and orchestral concerts in England at present, which are carried on under the gravest financial difficulties, and passed to a sketch of the history of opera in English, beginning with the first English "ring," which was tremendously important because that great power, "the Royal Opera Syndicate, had been persuaded by Dr. Hans Richter and Mr. Percy Pitt (and no better friends of ours ever existed) to try the venture and give British singers a chance." But after two short seasons that venture was dropped.

Then Denhof and Quinlan, and later the brilliant Beecham, came. One after another their ventures, have fallen through. With regard to the latter, Robert Radford pointed out the illuminating fact that the Beecham Limited Company "went into liquidation because of the heavy losses sustained in the last grand season of foreign opera and Russian ballet given at Covent Garden (for which they were mainly financially responsible), and with which the British company had nothing to do. Consequently the English performances could not go on." Yet the English company always drew full houses and in their autumn tour took on an average £3200 a week until the run was stopped by the liquidators withdrawing the scenery.

After most appreciative tributes to the Carl Rosa, Manners, O'Mara and Van Noorden operatic touring companies, Mr. Radford explained the constitution and plans of the New British National Opera Company, which will in no way interfere or clash with existing ventures. Its basis is cooperation in management, profits, liability, and endeavor. It has been incorporated as a limited company; the original share capital was £10,000, and this is to be increased to £50,000 by the creation of 40,000 6 per cent cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each, of which no performing member will be allowed to hold more than 150. A board of directors has been elected by ballot, consisting of four representatives from the stage, three from the orchestra, and one from the musical staff, viz.: Mr. Norman Allin (operatic artist); Mr. Thomas Busby (managing director of the London Symphony Orchestra Ltd.); Mr. Horace Halstead (orchestral player); Mr. Walter Hyde (operatic artist); Mr. Henry Louis van der Meerschen (director of London Symphony Orchestra); Madame Agnes Nicholls (operatic artist); Mr. Percy Pitt (musical director of the Grand Opera Syndicate, Covent Garden); Mr. Robert Radford (operatic artist). There will be a salaried stage director, Mr. George King. The general manager has not yet been appointed. Mr. Thomas Busby is the chairman of the directors; Mr. John Cunninghame is the secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Paget Bowman is the solicitor for the company.

These are names of people of artistic experience and business acumen, and the recent additions of Sir Charles Sykes, M. P. and Sir William McCormick to the board of directors make it a very strong body indeed.

Following on Mr. Robert Radford's speech, Sir William McCormick said he had been asked by Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education, to say "that not only personally but in his official position he recognized the importance of the new movement in view of its value to national education. It was his opinion that in starting on a cooperative basis the promoters were doing the best possible thing for music, and doing it in the best possible way." Sir William also added some pithy sentences of his own in support of the scheme.

Lady Maud Warrender urged that strong efforts should be made to purchase for the British National Opera Company the assets of the late Beecham Company, which include scenery, costumes, complete productions, properties, some performing rights, a big musical library—scores, parts and translations of, roughly, 44 operas. These can be purchased, if bought privately and quickly, for a moderate sum.

Sir Henry Hadow spoke strongly, and with his characteristic felicity of phrase, in support of the scheme for a National Opera Company, and Mr. Plunket Greene pointed out that the project, if carried through, would help to answer a question of vital importance, viz: "What are we going to do with our young singers?"

The meeting ended by all present singing the national anthem.

MUSIC NOTES

Dr. Richard Strauss is not to confine himself to orchestral concerts alone during his tour of the United States this autumn but will also be heard in a number of "Strauss Evenings" devoted entirely to his own compositions presented by a vocal interpreter, he himself playing the accompaniments. These "concerts intimes" will bring Dr. Strauss into close touch with his audiences as he presents to them many new lieder and compositions which have not been heard here. Claire Dux, who has sung in the Royal Operas at Copenhagen, Stockholm and Berlin and at La Scala, Milan, as well as at Covent Garden, London, will appear in these concerts. With Miss Elizabeth Schumann she will also sing some of the Strauss songs, with orchestra accompaniments at the orchestral concerts which Dr. Strauss is to lead. At these concerts pieces by Mozart, Beethoven, Berlioz, Wagner and selections from the modern repertoire will be presented. The Austrian composer is a warm admirer of Debussy's music and, it is said, has expressed himself as being desirous of giving to American audiences his readings of the French composer's orchestral writings.

Anna Pavlowa will return to the United States via Canada and, after a week divided between three Canadian cities will take her Ballet Russe company to Boston, then to Providence and then to New York. She will open at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, on October 31 for a two weeks engagement. Mme. Pavlowa is to bring over several new ballets and about ten new divertissements. These are the results of her preparations of novelties for her recent spring and summer seasons in Paris and London.

The San Francisco Community Music Leaders Association has been organized to promote the development of community music in that city and to supply trained leaders for the choral groups for San Francisco's music week, to be held from October 30 to November 6.

THE TYMPANI PLAYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Beethoven was one of the few who understood my instrument," said the tympani player when, during the intermission, he was being complimented upon his playing of the solo passage for the tympani in the scherzo of Beethoven's ninth symphony. "Composers don't pay enough attention to us and yet we are the backbone of the modern orchestra. I can see that you are going to say something polite, but don't do it, because I also see the twinkle of unbelief in your eye. You come to my house some afternoon and I'll prove to you that without my kettledrums there'd be no orchestra!"

The next afternoon, warned that what he was about to say upon the modern orchestra was to be made into an interview, the tympani player could be persuaded to talk only on condition that his name would not be used. "What good would that do?" he insisted. "I want to tell you some facts; facts that may interest people who go to hear an orchestra and often wonder how it's made up and how it began and what the different instruments in the orchestras have to do. If you're going to print this you'll want to be sure of the facts as I give them to you, so, every time I give you a date, or anything like that take a look in this book and you'll see that I know what I am talking about."

A constant checking up on the tympani player's historical and technical facts tallied 100 per cent; his exposition was complete, beginning with the fact that some form of music is found in every part of the civilized and uncivilized world; that in China tradition says it had its origin about 3000 B. C., and that in 2000 B. C. music, chiefly in the form of songs as accompaniments to dancing, was in universal use by both the Brahmins and Buddhists in religious ceremonies.

"That's the way all music began," said the tympani player, "as a sort of form of worship, first and, after that, as it is even now in any of the South Sea Islands and up near the north pole, it became the regular thing in the entertainment line when the neighbors dropped in or the whole tribe got together. And here is where I make my main point about the tympani. It was the first instrument ever made. It may have been only a piece of wood, pounded upon by another piece, but it was the beginning of the idea of music. It was the instrument that was the father of them all. As others were made the drum, too, was improved until it finally was given its present form, as now in use in a symphony orchestra.

"The savages play several instruments together nowadays, and in the olden times, of course, the same thing was true, too, making in that way the beginning of the orchestra. In 1637 the first opera house was built. That was in Venice and that time marks the molding into shape of the orchestra of today. At first the orchestra was employed only in the opera houses for accompaniments to the singers or as a part of the ensembles. Little by little the overtures were developed and then something like a march or a dance was written. In this way making for a broadening in composition as the composers began to see that they could gain a variety of dramatic action by using the orchestral effects apart from the voices.

But the best work in building toward the modern orchestra was done by the small or chamber music orchestras, and the quartets, trios, etc. With only one player on an instrument, as was usually the custom, more attention was paid to developing each instrument's part in the compositions, and as the making of instruments also improved rapidly and men became better performers, the efforts of the composers grew until at the beginning of the eighteenth century the orchestra of today was really begun.

"In the latter part of the century with Haydn and Mozart the string quartet was made supreme and the wood-wind players were reduced. But, by using the clarinet the variety of tone color of the wood-wind group was greatly increased. The orchestra still was not quite what it is today because, even in the opera houses, the harpsichord, or later the piano, was still used as the organ had been, as an orchestral instrument. It filled out the harmony and fixed the tempi. The conductor usually led from one of those instruments. The baton had been used a little for nearly a century but was not in general use.

"As the symphony orchestra stands today it is made up of four groups. Each of the first three groups is a quartet formation, that is, like that of the vocal quartet, each has its soprano, alto, tenor and bass.

"The strings make up group one: violins, violas, 'cellos and bass fiddles, and they all belong to the violin family. This family grew out of the old viols, and violins seems to have been in use as far back as before 1600. The violincello was heard of about 1700, but it was a hundred years before it began to be considered as highly as it is today. The violins are the sopranos of the string group in an orchestra and they most often carry the lead, but they are many times employed to give rapid, brilliant passages as accompaniments when other instruments give out the themes. There are first and second violins in an orchestra, generally in the ratio of 18 firsts to 16 seconds. The viola is the alto of the string quartet group. There are usually 12 and they are mainly given the work of filling out the harmony. The 'cello is the tenor and there are from 10 to 12 in an orchestra. With the violins they do most of the work in giving out the melodies. The double basses are the basso-profundos, and the players share with the tympani players the necessity of having to stand during the entire concert period.

"The wood-winds make up the second group. The flute is its soprano, and two or three are in an orchestra. In the pipe form it dates back to prehistoric times but in its transverse form Lully was the first to use it in his compositions. That was in 1677, and it was not until about 1720 that it was generally written for by other composers. The oboe, which is the alto of the group, evoluted from several of the double-reed instrument types of the Middle Ages. It was greatly improved more than a hundred years before the clarinet (which is the tenor of the group) was even invented, and it was not until about 1775 that the clarinet was taken into the orchestra. The bass is the bassoon which was supposed to have been invented from another instrument called the bombart, about 1525. In an orchestra two oboes, two clarinets and a bassoon are all that are needed for most symphonic works.

"Trumpets, horns, trombones and tubas make up the third group and the trumpets can be called the sopranos; the horns, the altos, the trombones, the tenors; and the tubas are the bass of that quartet. The trumpet was a military instrument before it came into the orchestra, but as it is now it was invented in 1815, and it is for that reason that the trumpet parts in the symphonies of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven sound a great deal like bugle calls. The French horn grew out of the old time hunting horns and had a hard fight to win a place in the orchestra, but began to be continuously employed early in the eighteenth century. It was then claimed that it was much too harsh in quality to be admitted into the orchestral family and now it is considered the most important member of the brass group because of its beautiful tone quality and because it can be played softly. The trombones bear the relationship of the tenor in the group and the bass is furnished either by the bass trombone or the tuba. The latter instrument belongs to the saxhorn family, whose members are found in the brass bands and are all of modern invention. There are one tuba, three trombones, four trumpets and five horns in the large orchestras.

"Now the fourth group in the symphony orchestra consists of the instruments of percussion which we of the business call "the battery." There are the cymbals, the triangle, tambourines, castanets, the bass drum and the tympani or kettledrums. The last are undoubtedly the most important members of the group and, practically in their present form, date from times more ancient than any of the other instruments in the orchestra. I claim for that very reason that the tympani is the backbone of the orchestra. I grant you that the string family does the most work for a number of reasons. It has a range of over six octaves; its ease of execution is well known and it can play from the softest pianos to the fortissimos. Then, too, the stringed instruments can be played for much longer periods than can the wind.

"The wood-wind offers a tremendously wide range of tone color, from the pure and somewhat cold quality of the flute to the low register of the bassoon, which often sounds comical and is employed for such effects by all the modern composers.

"The brasses give power and thrilling effects and in those climaxes the typmani take their part. We give the rhythmic accents. Never is an overpowering dramatic effect complete without us and you will remember that I pointed out to you that there can be little doubt but that the first instruments ever made must have been those beaten with drumsticks, so," he laughed, "you see I am more than half in earnest when I claim that the modern orchestra had its beginnings in some sort of a tomtom tympani."

OPERA IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Before leaving New York, Dr. Antonio Pacetti, impresario, said that he had planned to give Mexico City its greatest season of opera next month; that he had been especially impelled to do so by government orders, as this year marks the one hundredth year of Mexican independence.

Opera long has been a feature of the social life of Mexico City, and it is owing to this that a great help was given to the music student there and throughout the country. About 1865, a musician named Melesio Morales wrote an opera entitled "'Ildegonde." He could not get a hearing from the powers at the Mexican Opera and, together with a number of musical friends, he formed "The Club Filarmonico," which presented it, and in 1868 established a conservatory. It is said to be in a most flourishing condition and has sent out a host of graduates. More than that, it is declared that under its influence there is an ever-broadening field for the musician, and that there are growing opportunities for the American professional teacher.

Well-known artists are always sure in Mexico, not only of an appreciative welcome but also of unusual salaries. This has been true as far back as Patti's time. She sang there when she was in full possession of her powers. Tita Ruffo received $4000 a performance in Mexico and Caruso was given $7000. It is probable that Dr. Pacetti need not pay such fabulous salaries this autumn, though he came to New York to engage the stars of the Metropolitan and Chicago Grand Opera companies. However, it is said that no expense is to be spared as opera is to be a distinctive feature in the celebration with which President Obregon and his administration wish to commemorate the restoration of a régime of culture and patriotism which has not existed since the expulsion of ex-President Porfirio Diaz.

This revival of the opera will open the evening of September 3, the day which marks the beginning of the centennial celebration in Mexico City. It will extend over two months. Negotiations are under way with both Galli-Curci and Rosa Raisa, but to date Dr. Pacetti has not been able to persuade them to accept his offers to give special performances of the rôles in which they excel.

Giovanni Martinelli, who has been singing in Buenos Aires, will head the company, appearing in rôles long associated with Caruso. Tito Schipa, the young, romantic tenor of the Chicago Opera Company, has also been engaged for the entire season. The Metropolitan's baritone, Giuseppe de Luca, and the star baritone of the Chicago company, Virgilio Lazzari, are on Dr. Pacetti's roster. Vincenzo Reschiglian and Augusto Orlognez of the Metropolitan forces have accepted contracts for the Mexican engagement.

In the leading contralto rôles from Wagner, and the operas of the French and Italian schools, Mme. Julia Claussen of the Metropolitan will alternate with Mme. Olga Caracciola. Miss Henriette Dallosy of the Metropolitan has been engaged among others from that and the Chicago company. Dr. Pacetti expressed himself as especially pleased to have been able to secure Miss Florence Tell, premiere danseuse of the Chicago Opera Company, as star of the Mexican opera ballet.

Gaetano Bavagnoli and Agide Jacchia have been selected as the conductors of the season. They are both favorites with the musical public of Mexico and have won laurels in performances at the opera houses of France, Italy and Spain. The repertoire they have chosen will consist of 30 operas, those which are the most popular of all the schools.

No "High Cost" Prices on Smith & Barnes Pianos

THE prices of pianos have advanced with the price of everything else. Smith & Barnes and Strohber pianos and player-pianos have advanced too—but not in proportion to the increased prices of other commodities.

How have we managed to preserve your dollar's buying power? First by forehanded buying of raw materials, and second, by reducing our selling costs to the minimum by distributing our pianos through our own stores situated in seven large cities.

If you expect to purchase a fine piano any time within the next two or three years you can SAVE money by making your selection now from our complete stocks in each of these stores.

Visit one of them this week. Or write us today for catalog.

SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.
Washington Arcade, 235 Woodward Ave., Detroit
THE SMITH PIANO CO. — THE SMITH PIANO CO.
311 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago — 374 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
SMITH REIS PIANO CO. — SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.
1005 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. — 917-919 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.
1728 Broadway, Parsons, Kan.
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.
66 Illinois St., Chicago Heights, Ill.

Factory:
THE SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE HOME FORUM

The Frugal Snail

The frugal snail, with forecast of repose,
Carries his house with him, where'er he goes;
Peeps out—and if there comes a shower of rain,
Retreats to his small domicile amain. . . .
He's his own landlord, his own tenant; stay
Long as he will, he dreads no Quarter-day.
Himself he boards and lodges; both invites,
And feasts, himself; sleeps with himself o' nights.
He spares the upholsterer trouble to procure
Chattels; himself is his own furniture,
And his sole riches. Wheresoe'er he roam—
Knock when you will—he's sure to be at home.

—Charles Lamb.

A Powdered Footman Smiles

Is it to my credit, or to my eternal dishonor, that I once made a powdered footman smile, and that, too, when he was handing a buttered muffin to an earl's daughter?

It was while we were paying a visit at Marforimallow Hall. . . . This was to be our first appearance in an English country house, and we made elaborate preparations. Only our freshest toilets were packed, and these were arranged in our trunks with the sole view of impressing the lady's maid who should unpack them. Three days before our departure, I remarked at the breakfast table, Dawson being absent: "My dear girls, you are aware that we have ordered fried eggs, scrambled eggs, and poached eggs ever since we came to Dovermarle Street, simply because we cannot eat boiled eggs prettily from the shell, English fashion, and cannot break them into a cup or glass, American fashion, on account of the effect upon Dawson. Now there will certainly be boiled eggs at Marforimallow Hall, and we cannot refuse them morning after morning; it will be cowardly (which is unpleasant), and it will be remarked (which is worse). Eating them from an egg-cup, in a baronial hall, with the remains of a drawbridge in the grounds, is equally impossible; if we do that, Lady Marforimallow will be having our luggage examined, to see if we carry wigwams and war-whoops about with us. No, it is clearly necessary that we master the gentle art of eating eggs tidily and daintly from the shell. . . . I propose therefore that we order soft-boiled eggs daily; that we send Dawson from the room directly breakfast is served; and that then and there we have a class for opening eggs, lowest grade, object method. Any person who cuts the shell badly, or permits the egg to leak over the rim shall be fined 'tuppence' and locked into her bedroom for five minutes."

The first morning we were all in the bedroom together, and, there being no innocent person to collect fines, the wildest civil disorder prevailed. . . . On the third morning success crowned our efforts. . . . Accordingly, when eggs were brought to the breakfast table at Marforimallow Hall, we were only slightly nervous. Francesca was at the far end of the long table, and I do not know how she fared, but from various Anglicisms that Salemina dropped, as she chatted with Queen's Counsel on her left, I could see that she was steady. We exchanged glances (there was the mistake!) and with an excited laugh she struck her egg a hasty blow.

Her egg-cup slipped and lurched; a top fraction of the egg flew in the direction of the Q. C. and the remaining portion oozed, in yellow confusion, rapidly into her plate. Alas for that past mistress of elegant dignity, Salemina! If I had been at her Majesty's table, I should have smiled, even if I had gone to the Tower the next moment; . . . My neighbor, a portly member of Parliament, looked amazed. Salemina grew scarlet, the situation was charged with danger; and rapidly viewing the various exits, I chose the humorous one, and told as picturesquely as possible the whole story of our school of egg-opening in Dovermarle Street, the highly arduous and encouraging rehearsals conducted there, and the stupendous failure incident to our first public appearance. Sir Owen led the good-natured laughter and applause; lords and ladies, Q. C.'s and M. P.'s joined in with a will; poor Salemina raised her drooping head, opened and ate a second egg with the repose of a Vere de Vere—and the footman smiled! —From "Penelope's English Experiences," Kate Douglas Wiggin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year.....$9.00 Six Months...$5.00
Three Months.$3.00 One Month...$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

European: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
Western: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific Coast: 235 Geary Street, San Francisco.
Canadian: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
Australasian: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
South African: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, Le Héraut de Christian Science, The Christian Science Quarterly.

In the permanent collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, District of Columbia

"The Drinking Place," from the painting by Constant Troyon

Miss Mitford and Emily

What a glowing glorious day! Summer in its richest prime, noon in its most sparkling brightness, little white clouds dappling the deep blue sky, and the sun, now partially veiled, and now bursting through them with an intensity of light! It would not do to walk to-day, professedly to walk,—we should be frightened at the very sound! and yet it is probable that we may be beguiled into a pretty long stroll before we return home. We are going to drive to the old house at Aberleigh, to spend the morning under the shade of those balmy firs, and amongst those luxuriant rose trees, and by the side of that brimming Loddon river. "Do not expect us before six o'clock," said I, as I left the house; "Six at soonest!" added my charming companion; and off we drove in our little pony chaise, drawn by our old mare, and with a sort of younger Scrub, who takes care of horse and chaise, and cow and garden, for our charioteer.

My companion in this homely equipage was a young lady of high family and higher endowments, to whom the novelty of the thing, and her own naturalness of character and simplicity of taste, gave an unspeakable enjoyment. She danced the little chaise up and down as she got into it, and laughed for very glee like a child. . . . She praised the horse and the driver, and the roads and the scenery, and gave herself fully up to the enchantment of a rural excursion in the sweetest weather of this sweet season. I enjoyed all this too; for the road was pleasant to every sense, winding through narrow lanes, under high elms, and between hedges garlanded with woodbine and rose trees, whilst the air was scented with the delicious fragrance of blossomed beans. I enjoyed it all—but, I believe, my principal pleasure was derived from my companion herself. . . .

But here we are at the bridge! Here we must alight! "This is the Loddon, Emily. Is it not a beautiful river? rising level with its banks, so clear, and smooth, and peaceful, giving back the verdant landscape and the bright blue sky, and bearing on its pellucid stream the snowy water-lily, the purest of flowers, which sits enthroned on its own cool leaves, . . . That queenly flower becomes the water, and so do the stately swans who are sailing so majestically down the stream, like those who

"'On St. Mary's lake
Float double, swan and shadow.'

We must dismount here, and leave Richard to take care of our equipage under the shade of these trees, whilst we walk up to the house: See there it is! We must cross this stile; there is no other way now."

And crossing the stile we were immediately in what had been a drive round a spacious park, and still retained something of the character, though the park itself had long been broken into arable fields,—and in full view of the Great House, a beautiful structure of James the First's time, whose glassless windows and dilapidated doors form a melancholy contrast with the strength and entireness of the rich and massive front . . .

But here we are, in the smooth grassy ride, on the top of a steep turfy slope descending to the river, crowned with enormous firs and limes of equal growth, looking across the winding waters into a sweet, peaceful landscape of quiet meadows, shut in by distant woods. What a fragrance is in the air from the balmy fir trees and the blossomed limes! What an intensity of odor! And what a murmur of bees in the lime trees! What a coil those little winged people make over our heads! And what a pleasant sound it is! the pleasantest of busy sounds, that which comes associated with all that is good and beautiful—industry and forecast, and sunshine and flowers. Surely these lime trees might store a hundred hives; the very odor is of a honeyed richness, cloying, satiating.

Emily exclaimed in admiration as we stood under the deep, strong, leafy shadow, and still more when honeysuckles trailed their untrimmed profusion in our path, and roses, really roses, almost intercepted our passage.

. . . After we had won our way through the strait, at some expense of veils and flounces, she stopped to contemplate and admire the tall, graceful shrub, whose long, thorny stems, spreading in every direction, had opposed our progress, and now waved their delicate clusters over our heads. "Did I ever think," exclaimed she, "of standing under the shadow of a white rose tree! What an exquisite fragrance! And what a beautiful flower! so pale, and white, and tender, and the petals thin and smooth as silk! What rose is it?"—"Don't you know? Did you ever see it before? It is rare now, I believe, and seems rarer than it is, because it only blossoms in very hot summers; but this, Emily, is the musk rose,—that very musk rose of which Titania talks, and which is worthy of Shakespeare and of her . . ." "Oh! we will take twenty clusters," said Emily. "I wish grandmama were here! She talks so often of a musk rose that grew against one end of her father's house. I wish she were here to see this!"

Echoing her wish, and well laden with musk roses, planted perhaps in the days of Shakespeare, we reached the steps that led to a square summer house or banqueting room, overhanging the river; the under part was a boathouse, whose projecting roof, as well as the walls and the very top of the little tower, was covered with ivy and woodbine, and surmounted by tufted barberries, bird cherries, acacias, covered with their snowy chains, and other pendent and flowering trees. Beyond rose two poplars of unrivalled magnitude, towering like stately columns over the dark tall firs, and giving a sort of pillared and architectural grandeur to the scene.

"We were now close to the mansion; but it looked sad and desolate, and the entrance, choked with brambles and nettles, seemed almost to repel our steps. The summer-house, the beautiful summer-house was free and open, and inviting, commanding, from the unglazed windows, which hung high above the water, a reach of the river terminated by a rustic mill. —"Our Village," by Mary Russell Mitford.

Franklin Writes to Noah Webster

In a letter to Noah Webster dated the day after Christmas, 1789, he acknowledges receipt of that author's "Dissertations on the English Language" and takes occasion to make a number of observations relating to writing and printing. One point he brings out is that interrogation marks should be placed at the beginning of a sentence instead of at the end, so that one reading aloud would know how to modulate the voice. It was Franklin's practice usually to capitalize all important words, and he therefore takes occasion to deprecate the growing practice of restricting capitals to proper words. The letter goes on to state:

"From the same Fondness for an even and uniform Appearance of Characters in the Line, the Printers have of late banished also the Italic Types, in which Words of Importance to be attended to in the Sense of the Sentence, and Words on which an Emphasis should be put in Reading, used to be printed. And lately, another Fancy has induc'd some Printers to use the short round s, instead of the long one, which formerly served well to distinguish a word readily by its varied appearance. Certainly, the omitting this prominent Letter makes the Line appear more even, but renders it less immediately legible; as the paring all Men's Noses might smooth and level their Faces, but would render their Physiognomies less distinguishable.

"Add to all these Improvements backwards, another modern Fancy, that grey Printing is more beautiful than black; hence the English new Books are printed in so dim a Character, as to be read with difficulty. . . . Whoever compares a Volume of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' print'd between the Years 1731 and 1740 with one of those print'd in the last ten Years, will be convinc'd of the much greater Degree of Perspicuity given by Black Ink than by grey. Lord Chesterfield pleasantly remark'd this Difference to Faulkener, the Printer of the Dublin Journal, who was vainly making Encomiums on his own Paper, as the most complete of any in the World; But, Mr. Faulkener, said my Lord, don't you think it might be still farther improv'd by using Paper and Ink not quite so near of a Colour? For all these Reasons I cannot but wish that our American Printers would in their Editions avoid these fancied Improvements, and thereby render their Works more agreeable to Foreigners in Europe, to the great advance of our Bookselling Commerce."

He felt strongly upon the matter of the misuse of capitals and italics. According to Professor Smyth, "he wrote to the printer Woodfall, enclosing a contribution to his paper, asking him to take care that the compositor observed strictly the Italicking, Capitalling and Pointing!" And he told his son that his "Edict of the King of Prussia" had been reprinted in the "London Chronicle," "but stripped of all the Capitalling and Italicking that intimate the allusions and mark the emphasis of written discourses, to bring them as near as possible to those spoken.—Printing such a piece all in one even small Character, seems to me like repeating one of Whitefield's Sermons in the Monotony of a school boy."—From "Benjamin Franklin Printer," by John Clyde Oswald.

Troyon's Pictures of Cattle

Constant Troyon, one of the most brilliant stars of the now celebrated Fontainebleau-Barbizon school, was born in Sevres in 1810, of humble but respectable parentage. . . .

To the public generally Troyon is known almost exclusively as a cattle-painter, but his paintings of sheep and dogs are quite as numerous. . . .

Troyon has always shown his greatest strength in handling and modeling cattle rather than in drawing them. Many times his draughtsmanship was exceedingly faulty. His grouping, however, whether in field, roadway, or stable-yard, was almost always harmonious, vivid and real. . . . His pictures carry us from the warm stable-yard to the shady brooklet or the sunny meadow, always giving to each its peculiar charm. For my own part I never tire in tracing out his subtle meanings, forgetting sometimes that they are the work of a great master's mind and brush, and not nature itself, pure, simple, and sublime.

And, with all his love of the truth and the essence of nature and her creations, Troyon had also the pictorial sense. He saw things picturesquely, put them together harmoniously, surrounded them with a peculiarly poetic charm of sentiment, and finally sent them forth as a completed work of art. The color sentiment of the man alone was a feature of unusual beauty. His clear, transparent blue skies, the depth of his greens, the rich colorings and textures of his cattle, were all given with a decorative sense of their value, and with a feeling that these colors were beautiful in themselves, independent of their meaning. And what a sense of the beautiful in light and shade the man possessed! Not alone in the massing of great patches of shade along a row of trees, or in the foreground, or the dashing of sharp light upon patches of open meadow, but in so small a thing as the light cast in modeling the hip-bone of a cow he showed an absorbing love for the relief of light by dark. —William Henry Howe in "Modern French Masters."

The Appeal of New York

To Joseph Pennell the incredible, fairy land qualities of New York have appealed as insistently as they did to O. Henry. To him the mountains of buildings are "mighty cliffs, glittering with golden stars in the magic and mystery of the night." "The city," he has written, "is finer than anything in any world that ever existed, finer than Claude ever imagined or Turner ever dreamed. Piling up higher and higher before you, it reminds one of San Ginuguano of the Beautiful Towers in Tuscany, only here are not eleven, but eleven times eleven, not low, brick piles, but noble palaces, crowned with gold, with green, with rose; and over them the waving, fluttering plume of steam, the emblem of New York."—Arthur Bartlett Maurice.

Mid-Morning

The sun is a smouldering fire,
That creeps through the high gray plain,
And leaves not a bush of cloud
To blossom with flowers of rain.

—Vachel Lindsay.

Mind Is God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE infinite Mind is God now, this one Mind always has been God and must be God throughout eternity. The nature of God has never changed, no matter what people may have believed about Deity. In all ages, moreover, there has been some recognition that God is Mind, even though, until the discovery of Christian Science, the full import of this fact had not been presented to the attention of the world. It is interesting to consider, in the light of Christian Science, some of the past references to God as Mind. Of course these references have indicated in most cases attempts on the part of people to set up as God, not the true, infinite Mind, but a spurious supposition, called in Christian Science mortal mind. Nevertheless in the last analysis any concept of God as Mind is better than belief in a physical Deity, for there is but one infinite Mind, no matter how slight the human glimpse of this Mind may have seemed, and supposition of an opposite is, strictly speaking, impossible.

Toward the end of his autobiography, which was finished before 1859, Leigh Hunt wrote of "God, as the divine Mind," but he straightway added, "which brings good and beauty out of blind-working matter." Now Christian Science shows clearly that the only means of expression which the divine Mind can possibly use is spiritual idea, of which "blind-working matter" is but suppositional counterfeit. Infinite Mind, with its infinite spiritual manifestation, is the sole reality, of which the hypothesis of any mortal sense of things is but illusory counterfeit without the slightest entity.

In his history of Egypt Prof. James Henry Breasted points out that in the Eighteenth Dynasty, some fourteen hundred years before the Christian era an Egyptian poem speaks of mind as God. Here, however, as in Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of a tragedy of Euripides from the Greek, where the English version makes Hecuba refer to God as "Reason of our reason," it is, after all, only suppositional mortal mind that is postulated to be God. In these, as in many other instances, a great deal depends, moreover, on the attitude of the modern interpreter. Yet in the original statements there must be some basis, however slight, for the modern interpretation. The fact is that not only among the Hebrews but among other peoples there was some consideration of Mind as deific. This is not suprising to those who, through the study of Christian Science, understand that Mind always has been God, for what truly is must have shone through the mortal mists wherever they seemed to be. Often, among the ancients, the word that was used for mind was heart, because the heart was supposed to be the seat of thinking. It has required Christian Science to show clearly that the human brain is no more the seat or origin of real thinking than the heart ever was.

The cause for man's being is what must be accepted as God. Christian Science explains and demonstrates that the whole living of the real man is action of Mind, not matter, and that Mind is the cause of all true action. The Mind that is thus accepted and proved to be God is not a hypothetical mortal mind, including both good and evil, both construction and destruction, but is immortal, infinite Mind, indestructible and eternally active. In place of human misconceptions or imperfect glimpses, this divine Mind has remained the same throughout the ages.

As Mrs. Eddy says on page 133 of Science and Health, "In Egypt, it was Mind which saved the Israelites from belief in the plagues." Through the understanding of Christian Science one can discern, as Mrs. Eddy discerns in this passage, how Truth has been manifest in all times and countries, and also how human theories have fallen short of expressing divine Principle. Human theories of creator and creation have dealt with material beliefs, whereas real creation must be the creation of Mind and not of matter. Idea is the name given in Christian Science to true creation, and idea is purely spiritual, infinite in its manifestation, and forever unfolding because of its infinite source. On page 255 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy declares that "The mythical human theories of creation, anciently classified as the higher criticism, sprang from cultured scholars in Rome and in Greece, but they afforded no foundation for accurate views of creation by the divine Mind." The only accurate view of creation is the understanding of spiritual idea produced and maintained in harmony by boundless Principle. This is the only real creation or effect that there ever has been of the one divine cause.

For all today, the understanding that God is Mind is thoroughly practical. Those who understand and practice this truth are freed from belief in a power able and willing to send evil to some and good to others, and withholding or granting blessings according to caprice or some inscrutable system supposed to be just. The one true Mind always does produce only perfect idea, which is harmonious spiritual action, or the reality of man. In proportion as one understands this reality, and practices in accord with its Principle by reasoning constantly on the absolute spiritual basis, one finds the limitations of a human sense of things yielding to the completeness of the divine creation. In other words, the acceptance of infinite Mind as God, the creator of only infinite spiritual idea, frees one from belief in any lesser creator or lesser creation. It is this freedom that the world is looking for. Through Christian Science Mrs. Eddy has shown the way in which this freedom must be proved, for she has discovered the complete truth of Mind and its idea which was sought out but not really found in ancient Greece or Egypt, or even by the Hebrews. The metaphysical understanding of God as Mind is, in fact, the fulfillment of all the real hopes and desires that the world has ever known. That it is the actual fulfillment is for each one to prove through the study and practice of Christian Science.

Soon, ah, Soon the April Weather

Soon, ah, soon the April weather
With the sunshine at the door.
And the mellow melting rain-wind
Sweeping from the South once more.

Soon the rosy maples budding,
And the willows putting forth,
Misty crimson and soft yellow
In the valleys of the North.

Soon the hazy purple distance,
Where the cabined heart takes wing,
Eager for the old migration
In the magic of the spring.

Soon, ah, soon the budding wind-flowers
Through the forest white and frail,
And the odorous wild cherry
Gleaming in her ghostly veil.

Soon about the waking uplands
The hepaticas in blue,—
Children of the first warm sunlight
In their sober Quaker hue,—

All our shining little sisters
Of the forest and the field,
Lifting up their quiet faces
With the secret half revealed.

Soon across the folding twilight
Of the round earth hushed to hear
The first robin at his vespers
Calling far, serene and clear.

Soon the waking and the summons,
Starting sap in bole and blade,
And the bubbling, marshy whisper
Seeping up through bog and glade.

Soon the frogs in silver chorus
Through the night, from marsh and swale,
Blowing in their tiny oboes
All the joy that shall not fail,—

. . . . . .

—Bliss Carman

Reading of Good Books

A book we may read over and over until we remember it; and, if we forget it, may again peruse it at our pleasure, or at our leisure. So that good books are a very great mercy to the world.—Richard Baxter.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper...3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition):..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

Armaments, and World Community

PERHAPS it was only to have been expected that Mr. Lloyd George's intimation that Great Britain and the dominions would maintain a navy equal to that of any other power would be accepted by the "big navy" members of the United States Congress as a new warrant for their attitude. Certainly they have taken the Premier's statement to mean that the United States should not too hastily curtail its own building program. On the other hand, men in Washington have been pointing at the failure of the United States to restrict construction, when it recently considered the subject, as having had much to do with inciting the latest British declaration as to naval intentions. At the same time, attention has been called to the utterances of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who, within a few hours of his appointment as a delegate to represent the United States in the prospective conference on the limitation of armaments, expressed in the Senate his opinion that the present naval expenditures of the United States were below the safety mark.

These utterances almost make it appear that leading men in the affairs of two great nations are favoring disarmament with one breath, and favoring larger navies with another. There is a suggestion of inconsistency about it all. As for the selection of Senator Lodge, with his big-navy views, to serve the United States in attempting to arrange some reduction of armaments, it is conceivable that the cause will be as well served with the Senator participating in the conference, as it could be if his services there were dispensed with. His position in the Senate, as well as his relationship to the past and present administrations, seem to point to him as a logical choice for one of the conferees. Certainly the question of disarmament must win the support of men in positions like his, and to some extent of men holding views like his, if it is to have any great practical achievement to its credit. And as for the "big navy" declarations of this Senator and others at Washington, and even those of the British Premier, after all they have only emphasized the need of undertaking some discussion whereby the arming of the nations may be limited. They point the need of such a conference as that which is being arranged at the invitation of President Harding, and they certify to its timeliness.

What is really happening is that the old order is struggling with the new. Responsible national leaders, while perhaps they are ready to step forward to the new ground that is disclosed by the disarmament proposals, feel themselves constrained, nevertheless, to keep some footing on the old spaces, lest they find themselves insecure as to both. Surely the masses of the people everywhere will need to be patient in the face of such a situation. They need hardly expect the great change to come in the twinkling of an eye. There must be time for the necessary reassurances, and the indispensable readjustments. Yet people of all nations may well feel that now is the occasion for persisting in the purpose to dispense with the burden of war-like preparedness. They need to convey a knowledge of their persistency in this purpose to the leaders who are in a position to give it actuality. For now, perhaps as never before, it is being recognized that the common welfare of the world requires that the use of force shall be abandoned as a means of answering great questions or of harmonizing great differences, and the movement to effect some general limitation of armaments is being seen by all as the first step toward this end. That is why we are hearing, on every hand, such statements as that made recently in London by Dr. Albert Shaw: "There should be an agreement looking to the abolishing of naval warfare and the policing of the seas by one or another of several alternative plans for co-operation. Instead of a great cheese-paring plan of limiting new naval warfare construction, while maintaining equal naval strength, there should be a total abandonment of the idea of naval competition. The time has come for starting some plans for maritime security based upon cooperation and minimum naval budgets."

So the new order gives notice of its approach. The old order had its expression in nations or peoples more or less remote from one another, without ready means for common understanding or communication, and so, instinctively, predisposed to conflict. Only as the nations have drawn closer together, with the passing of the centuries, and acquired the means of communicating with and understanding one another, have they been able to see any possibility of solving their problems through the employment of reason and justice rather than through an appeal to arms. The sense of rivalry has yielded only slowly to the growing sense of community. Long ago the community feeling seemed to be limited to such things as families and clans. Even in modern times, for the most part, it has seldom been noticeable in any larger form than neighborhoods, towns, or cities, and perhaps states. It has been difficult to discover a real community spirit in a nation, where the nation is as large as the United States. Yet the community idea is at this moment striving to express itself in world-wide form. Nations that have hardly yet learned how to conduct themselves for the common welfare of their own people are already seeking to act together for the common welfare of the world.

No wonder there is some difficulty about it. After all, the conception is still so novel that it is only imperfectly understood. That much progress in applying it has already been made is something to marvel at, considering the novelty of the proceeding. Only a few years have elapsed since all sorts of organizations into which men and women associate themselves were, as a rule, no more than national in their scope. A coming together on the national basis seemed, at the time, to answer all requirements, whether the interest was art, literature, religion, business or labor. Then there came a time when all organizations seemed to feel a common impulse for associating themselves more widely. The tendency to organize was growing out of national into international measures. The community spirit was getting ready for world expression. The great war only intensified this increasing sense of community, just as the long discussions on the League of Nations were an education in the practical details of its activities. Something like the law that seems to have been at work in this matter, was stated by the Harvard University philosopher, Josiah Royce, as long ago as 1916, when he declared that "mere detachment, mere self-will, can never be satisfied with itself, can never win its goal," and that "what saves us on any level of human social life is union." Union, he declared, was an essential of liberty, and thus the famous phrase of Webster had in it something of absolute truth when he linked "liberty and union" as "now and forever one and inseparable." So, as Professor Royce saw the situation, the unity of human life was not to be lost as the new international life of the world came into existence. There could be no true international life, he maintained, unless the nations remained to possess it. What would pass away, he felt sure, was "that insistent mutual hostility which gives to the nations today, even in times of peace, so many of the hateful and distracting characteristics of a detached individual man."

The trend of it all is easy to see. Indisputably there is a movement away from world rivalries toward world community. There should be a more general appreciation of the full meaning of unity. Meanwhile the coming conference over armaments is seen to be only the logical development of the situation. From this point of view there can be no failure for it. The only question is, how great will be its measure of success?

The Greek Campaign

MORE and more clearly, as the weeks pass, is it coming to be seen that the Treaty of Sèvres, as far as Greece is concerned, will not be accepted without alteration. The change which has been brought about in the whole situation by the present Greek campaign renders, it is claimed, some new settlement almost inevitable. Mr. Theotokis, the Greek Minister of War, in a recent speech, spoke quite frankly of a "new treaty," and insisted that it must take into account "the sacrifices consented to by the Greek people in order that they might be able to overthrow the Turkish resistance."

All sorts of rumors as to the intentions of Athens are abroad. In Greek quarters in London, it is freely intimated that the new treaty will be based on such lines as will completely cut off the Ismid peninsula from Turkish rule, and that if Greece does not permanently occupy the peninsula, she will, at least, insist on its neutralization. There is also talk of Greece retaining the railway running north from Smyrna to Panderma, including the territory to the westward of that line, the effect of which would be to isolate Constantinople completely and compel the removal of the Turkish Government to Angora, or to some other suitable center in Asia Minor. Ultimately, of course, the hope is that Greece will, after all, obtain Constantinople.

Now the student of history, especially of modern history, has no difficulty in recognizing, in these various rumors, simply the usual ballon d'essai of diplomacy. In these days, when public opinion can be registered so quickly, such notices of intent have their own special value as a means of ascertaining public opinion on any question of moment. Greece has never made any secret of her desire to obtain Constantinople. Indeed, she has again and again made formal claim to it. Greece, moreover, has always insisted that her rightful frontiers in Asia Minor extend far beyond those assigned to her in the Treaty of Sèvres. It is, therefore, a matter of intense importance to Athens to ascertain just how far the favoring or opposing views of the Allies would enable her to go. At the moment, there is very little use speculating as to what would or would not be just demands for Greece to make. This much, however, may be usefully said, and should be said, that Greece would be well advised to make it clear that she stands on the side of moderation. Mr. Lloyd George, who has always shown himself so peculiarly a friend of Greece, knew what he was talking about when he expressed the hope, in the House of Commons, the other day, that she would be "moderate in her victory," and not make the terrible mistake which Bulgaria made in 1913, after her victory over Turkey, by going too far. Greece will place herself on the safe side if she determines to be willing to accept, at all points, something less than her "rights."

The Peace Treaty With Germany

IT SHOULD not be surprising that a treaty between the United States and Germany has been so speedily negotiated. The new Administration has had the benefit of all the experience in treaty making which the world has gained during the three years since the signing of the armistice. With this advantage, it should have been comparatively easy for the new Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, and his advisers, to determine the essential provisions of an adequate and acceptable treaty to take the place of that which the Senate has rejected. The problem of framing a treaty between the United States and Germany alone was, of course, much simpler than that of arranging the compromises made necessary by the conflicting demands of all the Allies. Nevertheless, if a treaty has actually been negotiated that can be readily ratified by the United States Senate, it will, indeed, be a triumph for the new Administration.

When the Peace Treaty was arranged two years ago, it was hoped that this would be a basis for a speedy readjustment to peace conditions. If its essentially best provisions had been regarded broadly and accepted as a way of agreement in which the details would have to be developed, the readjustment might have progressed more rapidly. In connection with any treaty, it is the cooperation resulting from it that counts, more than details which may have to be corrected. So far, there has been all too little cooperation since the war. Now, however, the world is so tired of continued disagreement that it may be ready to accept some points that it would not have accepted two years ago.

It will be interesting to see how far the treaty between the United States and Germany meets such criticisms as those of J. M. Keynes, Lord Bryce, and others. Few can hope that this new effort will entirely avoid arousing criticism from those who have supported preceding attempts at agreement. Yet there is no reason why the present draft should rouse much antagonism on the part of even Democratic members of the United States Senate. No doubt, some changes will have to be made, because of careful discussion, before the final ratification, but changes in a treaty of this kind, involving only two nations, will be much easier than changes in that which involved almost the entire world. Germany is probably glad to acquiesce at once in the provisions of the new treaty, because they can hardly be as severe as those formulated by the conference of the Allies. In any case, the public in the United States will rejoice when some satisfactory treaty is ratified, and then followed by another defining clearly relations of commerce that are to be resumed. Details are not so important as a sure basis of Principle. When this foundation is discerned, details of international or other relations can be worked out in accord with it. Fortunately this right basis is not limited to the points involved in the Treaty including the Covenant of the League of Nations, which the Senate so decidedly rejected. If such of those points as are really essential are retained, however, the new treaty will gain general support the more easily.

The Outlook in Tzecho-Slovakia.

"ON THE surface, perhaps, things do not look as promising as they really are. When moving into a new house there is a certain stage when waste papers are lying about and everything looks very untidy, but those who are moving know that this condition is only transitory and that everything will be shipshape in a very short time. Tzecho-Slovakia is at this same stage where things are being prepared, and therefore, perhaps, do not show to the best advantage." Such was the vivid way in which Miss Alice Masaryk described the situation in Tzecho-Slovakia to a London audience, just about a year ago. Since then the march of events has shown that Miss Masaryk's confidence in the future of her country was not misplaced. There is still, it is true, a great deal of waste paper lying about in Tzecho-Slovakia. But today a great many more things are in their proper places than was the case a year ago, and quite a considerable amount of waste paper has been gathered up.

From the first moment that the world started upon its colossal task of reconstruction, after the signing of the armistice, the news coming out of Tzecho-Slovakia has been a welcome contrast to that emanating from many other countries. The Tzechs and Slovaks, under their able president, Dr. Masaryk, have seemed to realize, from the very first, that the way to political and economic salvation lay, not in revolution or even in peaceable theorizing on new eras and new worlds, but in hard work and, above all, in cooperation. During the past two and a half years Tzecho-Slovakia has had her own difficulties, both political and economic. She has known what it is to be on the border land of want, and she has known what it is to measure swords with Bolshevism. But the determination of her people to maintain the national ideals, and to work together for their realization, has enabled the ship of state to ride the storm.

A large part of this prosperity is unquestionably due to the foresight of President Masaryk and his colleagues. The Tzecho-Slovakian Government early realized that, inasmuch as Tzecho-Slovakia is entirely an inland country, her future prosperity depended upon securing and maintaining good relations with her neighbors. So successful has Tzecho-Slovakia been in this respect that she has so far concluded agreements with Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, and Switzerland, while negotiations for the same purpose are being carried on with Great Britain, Hungary, and other countries.

Not the least remarkable feature in Tzecho-Slovakia's achievement is the way in which she has refused to permit any lowering of standards in such matters as education. Whereas most other countries have been inclined to "economize" on education, Tzecho-Slovakia has shown herself determined to make education one of the first charges on national resources. When Miss Masaryk spoke in London, a year ago, she could point to the fact that within eighteen months the Tzecho-Slovakian Government had built no fewer than 3000 additional schools, and since then the work has gone steadily forward.

Mexico's Centenary in Opera

IN SOMEWHAT the same way that the movement for the liberation of Mexico in the summer of 1821 had no hero of the highest order, the opera season wherewith the one hundredth anniversary of the casting off of the Spanish yoke is to be in part celebrated will have, if announced plans are complete, no vocalist of extraordinary acclaim. The real centennial song seems to have been sung two years ago, when Enrico Caruso went to Mexico City and let himself be heard in "L'Elisir d'Amore," "The Masked Ball" and other pieces at the Opera House, and in "Carmen" and in a gala program at the Arena. Chief among the voices that will express the feelings of the Mexicans in the period of historic rejoicing, according to word lately given out, are those of Giovanni Martinelli and Tito Schipa, tenors; and of Giuseppe de Luca and Augusto Ordoñez, baritones; all of them able, indeed, to charm people's ears, but none of them potent to move men's and women's inmost hearts and to stir youths' and maidens' highest resolves.

But if the revolt from the rule of the Viceroys, as consummated in the Treaty of Cordova, added no distinguished portrait to the gallery of human benefactors, it amounted to more than the march of a handful of men under a brilliant leader over mountains to surprise an unsuspecting garrison. It had the merit, in truth, of being a popular uprising. And the opera season arranged to be given in Mexico City in honor of the event, opening in September and lasting two months, promises solid, if not glittering, artistic outcome. The company which has been organized for the season, with Gaetano Bavagnoli and Agide Jacchia as the musical directors, is unquestionably competent to give a large repertory in an authentic manner. The only mistake the managers could make would be to tell their public that their list of singers includes Mr. So-and-So, almost as great an interpreter of Italian and French rôles as Caruso was. They might just as well try to make out that Iturbide was almost as great a representative of the idea of political freedom in the Spanish colonies of America as was Bolivar.

Opera may be regarded as an appropriate thing to have a place in the centenary activities, inasmuch as it began to be cultivated in Mexico not long after the assertion of independence, and has always found appreciation. When conditions within the capital and on the road between the capital and the coast have been such that a company could make a visit in safety, and even when they have not, singers have disclosed an eagerness to go there and seek the applause, and managers to seek the money, which they knew awaited them. Vicente Garcia, after having introduced Italian opera in New York, seems to have had no hesitation about transferring the experiment to Mexico City. "In the old Palenque de Gallos, in the street of the Moras, which had been transformed into a theater," says Guillermo Prieto in his memoirs, "appeared Garcia, father of Malibran. From his throat sounded the strains of modern music." By modern music, Prieto meant especially the operas of Rossini. That was in 1827, and Garcia, on his way out of the country, had to give up his earnings to bandits; but the unfortunate ending of his enterprise did not deter Mmes. Pelligrini and Masini and Messrs. Galli and Sirleti from making a visit in 1831 and producing Rossini's pieces on the themes of Richard Cœur de Lion and Inez de Castro, and other works, nor did it discourage Mme. Albini from going in 1836, under Gorostiza's management, to add to her renown as singer of the dramatic soprano arias in Bellini's "Norma." Mme. La Passy, "turtle-dove transformed into woman," Boceti, the tenor, and Tomasi, the bass, also had the courage to take part in the musical conquest of Mexico.

No less receptive at the present time are the residents of Mexico to song than they were in the thirties, according to what the manager found who placed before them Mr. Caruso, Mme. Besanzoni and other performers in the fall of 1919. They will have an opportunity in the long series of productions offered them this year that the people of no communities in the United States will have, except those of Chicago and New York. Since Garcia, no opera artist seems to have been ruinously treated in getting out of Mexico.

Editorial Notes

ENGLAND is perturbed, if not alarmed, at the thought that Americans have expressed a wish to have the great, the redoubtable, nay, the inimitable London toastmaster, Mr. W. Knightsmith. It has been declared, however, that if he does go, then he must not be kept but returned intact, that is to say, with the "distinctive mannerisms, the sonorous, deliberate voice, the quietly determined expression that says so plainly, 'Kindly leave this to me and all will be well!'" What, in the meantime, England would do in his absence, is hard to tell. What America would do with him, too, is also a poser. For the chairman of a public function in this country is usually the toastmaster. But Mr. Knightsmith and his rare ilk form another story. He never presides, but takes up his post at the door or behind the seat of the chairman. Always he wears a tailed coat of scarlet, and on certain historic occasions, as at the Guildhall, he may follow the ancient custom of wearing a silk sash as well. And what a great moment it is when, with arms uplifted, he commands attention and calls in sonorous tones, "My lords, ladies and gentlemen! Pray silence for His Most Excellent Majesty the King!" Really, the London toastmaster is 75 per cent of any function for which his professional services are obtained, and eminent folk like kings and presidents fade into unimportance the moment he takes up his position behind them. But London is beginning to breathe freely again. Has not His Majesty the Master of Ceremonies declared publicly: "I should not mind going to New York, but there can be no question of my staying there permanently"? But what a tremendous novelty he would be there, to be sure! He would be worth trying as an institution.

AMERICA is showing England, through Miss Annie Carroll Moore, and, of course, "Nicholas," a little Dutch boy with wooden shoes and a rosy face who fits into her handbag, what the former country is doing in the way of children's libraries. It is one of the distinctions of American training of the young that it has widely recognized the child's right to read alongside the more mature citizen. The children have a separate room in most public libraries, with diminutive chairs, tables and shelving within their own focus. The children's room is a remarkable tribute to the change of thought which has come over educators on this side. Formerly the general aim in recreation was to provide ample playgrounds; now children are considered as an indooor as well as an outdoor product. The change may, of course, have its drawbacks, but it must eventually result in an improved standard of education. For everything is being done to make the bookshelf attractive. Stories are told to fascinated little groups, and the likeness to child-life is carefully preserved. The library, too, often charms by its prettiness, when a few years ago even the library for adults was a dull and unattractive place. But today we are literally sugaring the plum, and some libraries have already their social room, where the furniture is of the best and in season the great fireplaces glow cheerily. Not only can the general public come and sit there, but the social meetings of the town can be held. What will be the next step?

WHEN the youthful Faraday, bookbinder's apprentice, applied to Sir Humphry Davy that he might be allowed to help him at the Royal Institution, Davy replied, "Stick to your trade, my boy, science doesn't pay." It was recently admitted by the Postmaster-General in the House of Commons that the wages of a senior sorter amounted to £7 10s. a week, or about £390 a year. He was asked by Prof. Sir Charles Oman, who represents Oxford University, if he thought it right that a sorter should get more than administrators and lecturers at English universities. The conundrum, it need hardly be said, received no satisfactory answer.